



THE
ROMAN
Histories of LUCIUS IULIUS FLORUS
from the foundation
of ROME till Caesar
AUGUSTUS, for above
DCC. yeares, & from thence
ce to TRAIAN near CC.
yeares, divided by Florus
into IV ages.
Translated into
ENGLISH







TO THE MOST
FLOVRISHING,
puissant, and noble Peere,
G E O R G E,
Lord Marquesse of
B V C K I N G-
H A M, &c.

My L O R D,

THE Histories of
Lucius Florus,
cōprehending in
four short Books
the one hundred, fortie and
two of that principall Historian
of the Romans, Titus
Liuius of Padua, and of ma-
nie.

THE EPISTLE

nie other , written, hard to
say, whether more conceit-
fully or completely, are here
translated out of their Latin
into English. A labour greater
farre (as all our learned
know) then for the slender
bulke of the volume . His
Maiesties great example ,
and your Lordships fervent
imitation, to increase in the
full sail offortune, the balasse
of worthy readings , is here
in part well fitted. For your
Honour cannot possibly find
in so little a room so much, so
well together, of this weightie
argument . A thing to
your Lordship acceptable ,
considering your small leis-
ure , and to all those other
who haue already profitably
runne

DEDICATORIE.

runne through his authors : himselfe so briefe as it is almost his fault ; so neate, and pithy , as Liuic fares the worse for it ; so desirous to remember what himselfe hath said, and to haue it understood by others , as he summs his owne summarie narrati-
ons ; and finally, so worthy , as seeing the glorie of a great Historian forestall'd by Liuic, and others , hee held it more honorable to be (as hee is) the first among briefe writers, then one among few in the large ones . Epitome's notwithstanding are no other in truth but Anatomi-
es, and all spacious minds, waited upon with the felici-
ties of meanes , and leisure,

A 2 will

THE EPISTLE

will scribem us banc, but this
briefe hath all the requisites
of a perfect body, and appar-
rell as rich as any; for profes-
sing Storie, he hath certain-
ly performed a Panegyrick.
His scope, to kindle the va-
lor of the old Rowan world
in the bosome of the new:
though himselfe, an heathen
man, and living vnder Tra-
jan the emperour, saw the
proportion of valour well-
maintained: that being the
most goodly, and most flouri-
shing estate, which at any
time vnder heathen princes,
that monarchie enjoyed.
Those annotations, and col-
lections, whose lights will
lead your Lordship into the
wise, and heroske secret of the
most

DEDICATORIE.

most potent, graue, and honourable masters which euer mankind had, are fitteſt for your more leiuſure. To your good Lordſhip therefore, in whose perſon the ancient ſplendorſ of the noble fami- lieſ of VILLERS, & BEAUMONT are united with ad- uantage, doth Luc' Florus offer himſelue in our vulgar tongue, and brings with him the plaine, but withall, the free, and grounded good-will of his moſt louing, and care- full interpreter, humbly

Your Lordſhips,

PHILANACTOPHIL.





To the Reader.

ELORVS (saith
IVSTVS LIP-
SIVS, who in
Mr. CAMDEN'S
opinion carryed the Sennce
of antiquity before him)
wrote a briefe, not so much
of Liuie (from whom he of-
ten dissenteth) as of the Ro-
man affaires, in my poore
conceite, aptly, elegantly,
neatly. There is in him a
sharpnesse of wit, and short-
nesse of speech, oftentimes
admirable; and certaine
gemes as it were, and
A + jewels

To the Reader.

jewels of wise sentences, inserted by him with good aduisement, and veritie. Thus farre that excellent master, and with him let thy iudgement goe, if thou wile herein doe iustice, howsoever, with *Mathematicall Stadius*, F L O R V S is but a tumultuarie author: for so it pleaseth that learned Critike to style him, ouer-loading him with the comparison of incomparable *Liue*. Bee it free, with reverence and modestie, to note ouer-sights (as none doe want them) and for me also, a professour of sober freedome, to taxe that as an ouer-sight in manners, to vse such authors

To the Reader.

thors sowrely , without whom the Criticks fame had often-times beeene obscure , or none at all. In mine *Hypercriticks* , concerning our countreys Historic, I haue dealt freely, as a man desirous to stirre vp a *Liuie* , or a *Flo-
rus* to our selues. There is little left testifide touching him , or rather nothing at all , but what himselfe remembreth , which is, that hee liued in *Traians* time. Coniecture propounds vnto vs , that hee was of the *Seneca's* (that also is my opinion) and so an *Annean* by line(that is, of the Spanish-house , or family of the *Anneans*) and they who

To the Reader.

who entitle him to bee of
the *Iuly*, haue also their
diuinatorie reasons. His
generous, bright, and
flowrie writings (the best
memoriall) are alive, and
now translated into our
vulgar, with as much pro-
prietie as one Englishmans
English could attaine vn-
to for the present; but e-
verywhere with a religi-
ous ayme to his meaning,
howsoever it may bee ma-
ny times mist, the diversity
of Copies, like a change of
the marke, and the pecu-
liar manner of his stile like
a sudden blast comming
betwene. For this is true,
that there are in F L O R V S
sundrie knots, not easie to
vntie,

To the Reader.

vntie , while he,desirous to speake quick, and close together , our vnderstanding in him, wanteth roome as it were , and that scope which is, hath somewhat thicke in it, amounting to a clowdinesse :

— *brevius esse labore,*
obscurus fio —

more perhaps , in this author, through corruption of manuscripts, and Prints, or of our duller-pointed wits , then through his fault , whose writings are altogether as luminous , as acuminous .

First, the names of men, nations, places, offices, and things, peculiar to the Romans, need a particular inter-

To the Reader.

terpreter, which this pocket-volume will not handsomely permit, at least-wise not in present.

2. Secondly, the words which are here and there inserted in a different letter through the text of Florus, are for the most part explanatorie of the authors meaning, suppling marginall notes.

3. Thirdly, one elegancie, which is almost perpetuall in him, and answers to the first similitude, in which hee figures the whole people of Rome, in the person of a M·A·N (as the frontispice sheweth) is lost for the greater part, throughout the translation, where the singular number sorts not so well, but

To the Reader.

but breedes perplexitie, or obscurenesse.

Fourthly, The doctrines which hee followes both in Theologie, and moralitie, and upon which the fabricke of his narrations standeth, are such as thou art to expect from an heathen, with whom Polytheism, or pluralitie of Gods, was an article of faith, and among whom, selfe-killing, to auoid disgrace, seemed an high point of true magnanimitie, and the like, which haue small danger in them now, & their examen will else-where fall out fitly.

Fifthly, The numbers in the margine, signifie the yeeres from Rome built, which these letters, A.V.C.

4.

5.

doe

To the Reader.

doe denotate, that is, Anno Vrbis Conditæ; in the yeere of Rome Built, such, or such. A discouerie not worthy of any one, but onely of them, who are nothing else in a manner, but meere English. Necessarie is it here notwithstanding, for explanation of the author, who (as the frontispice, which (with the helpe of the authors preface) interprets it selfe, vnfoldeth) by a most exact, and studied method of briefnesse, hath summ'd the whole time of Rome in grosse, and distributed it into ages, as Lactantius Firmianus (vouching I know not what Sene-
ca for it) and Ammianus Marcellinus in his eigh-
teenth

To the Reader.

teenth booke , and Iornandes (an v surper, and concealer of Florus his wit) under the Emperour Iustinian.

What the translatour thinkes worthy of thy precious time, to know further, requires a large booke , rather then an Epistle , and that also wil be but a briefe (upon a briefe) of all the old Roman wisdome ciuill, and martiall , as here thou haft of their facts. Enjoy this translation in the mean time, and let not vnthankfulness strangle any intendments for thy more satisfaction, nor shew thee ignorant of such a treasure , as which , after aboue one thousand fourte hundred yeeres

To the Reader.

yeers cōtinuance (twice the
time of this storie) grow-
ing stronger in *the* world
by one language more then
his owne (when the *Roman*
empire it selfe (the subiect
of the booke) bath long
since in a manner come
to nothing) doth
give great hope
that it is to be
immortall.

Farewell.

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orld
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man
picet
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THE
PREFACE
OF LUCIUS
FLORVS.

THE People of Rome, from King Romulus to Cæsar Augustus, for the space of seuen hundred yeeres, performed so many noble deeds both in peace, and warre, that if a man compare th magnitude of their emperie with the number of the yeeres, hee will thinke it
B great

The Preface of

greater, then for the time.
They displayed their warlike ensignes so farre, and wide vpon the globe of the earth, that such as reade their performances, may learne in them, not the actions of one people, but of all mankind : For they were tossed with so many labors, and perils, that to establish their empire, Virtue and Fortune seeme to haue contended. Which thing, though it be also principally worth the knowing ; neuerthelesse, for so much as the very greatnesse it selfe is an impediment to it selfe, and the varietie of matter makes the mind abruptly flit from one thing to another ; I will imi-

A ciem in-
tentionis
abrumpt.

LVCIVS FLORVS.

imitate them who draw the maps of countreyes, and comprehend the whole image of that great Body, within as it were a narrow table : And in so doing, my hopes are, that I shall offer vp somewhat towards the admirable honours of the whole worlds souaigne people, when together, and yet distinctly in it selfe, I shall aduance into view their empires uniuersall greatnessse. Imagining therefore the whole people of Rome were but as one single person ; and then running ouer all their time, thinke how they began, and how they grew strong ; then, how they at-

The Preface of

tained to a certaine flower
as it were of youth , and
how in a sort they after-
wards waxed old, wee shall
therein find foure degrees,
or maine progressions.

The first revolution was
under kings, for almost two
hundred and fiftie yeeres ;
in which space they wrestled
and stroue about their Mo-
ther-citie with their neigh-
bours . This may be the
time of their infancie. The
following period , from the
Consulship of Brutus , and
Collatinus, to the Consul-
ship of Appius Claudius ,
and * Quintus Fulvius ,
comprehends those two hun-
dred and fiftie yeeres , in
which they subdued Italy .

* Marcus.

This

LVCIUS FLORVS.

This was a time most famous for manhood, and deeds of Cheualrie. It may well be therefore tearmed their youthfull age. From hence, to Augustus Cæsar, are those other two hundred and fiftie yeeres, in which he settled peace thorrow ali the world. And this compasse of time is the very Mans estate, and as it were the strength and ripenesse of the Roman Empire. From Augustus Cæsar, to our dayes, there haue not passed many fewer then two hundred yeeres; in which, through the unworthinessse of Emperours, the force of the Roman people waxt old, as it were, and wasted

The Preface,&c.

it selfe : sauing, that vnder the gouernment of Traian, their sinewes requicken, and bcyond all expectation, the old age of the empire, as if the youth thereof were restored, growes greene againe, and flourisbeth.

THE



THE HISTORIE OF THE RO- MANS.

The first Booke.

CHAP. I.
of ROMVLVS, first King
of Romans.

Romanes He first founder
of the citie, and
empire of *Rome*,
was ROMVLVS,
the sonne of *Mars*, and
B 4 Rhea

Vere sac-
cerdos.

Rhea Sylvia. This the Vestall Priestesse, great with child, confest of her selfe, nor did fame long doubt thereof, when *Romulus*, by commaundement of *Ammilius*, throwne into the riuer, together with his brother *Remus*, could not be drowned. For the Genius of *Tiber* both checkt down his waters, and a sheewolfe following the crye of the babes, left her yong ones, and with her teats discharged towards them the office of a mother. And in this plight, found vnder a tree, *Faustulus*, the kings shepheard conveyed them to his farme-house, and bred them vp.

Alba,

Alba, built by *Julius*, was then the chiefe citie of *Latium*, which his father *Aeneas* had reared. *Amulius* was the fourteenth king from these, and expelled his brother *Numitor*, of whose daughter *Romulus* was borne. Hee therefore, in the first heats of his youth, chased his vncle *Amulius* out of the royall seat, and restored his grandfather; himselfe delighting in the riuers, and mountaines, among which hee had beene educated, was busied in plotting the walls of a new towne. These brothers were twinnes; and it was therefore agreed betweene

B 5 them,

them, to make the gods judges, which of them should first enter vpon the gouernement and rule. *Remus* tooke his stand vpon mount *Auentine*, and *Romulus* vpon mount *Palatine*. It was the fortune of *Remus* to see birds first, and they were sixe *Vultures*; *Romulus* saw last, but had twelue. So hauing the vpper hand in this triall by bird-flight, he builds his citie, full of hope, that it would proue a martiall one; according as those birds, accustomed to bloud and rauine, did portend. A * trench and rampire seemed sufficient to defend the nsw citie; whose narrownesse

rownesse while *Remus* de-
rided, and leapt ouer, in re-
proofe thereof , hee was
slaine; whether by his bro-
thers commandement, or
no, is doubtfull. Certaine
it is, that hee was the first
sacrifice, and consecrated
the new cities fortificati-
on with his bloud. There
wanted inhabitants. Neere
hand grew a groue, which
hee makes a place of san-
ctuarie; and thither a won-
drous companie of men
did forthwith flocke, some
of them *Latins*, some shep-
heards of *Hetruria*, and o-
ther of them some of those
beyond-sea *Phrygians* ,
who were vnder *Aneas*,
and of those *Arcadians*, who

who hauing *Euander* for their Generall, had come flowing in. Thus of, as it were diuerse elements he gathered together one Body, and himselfe composed of them the *Roman* people. This was a worke of Time, the increase of inhabitants was a worke of Men. Therefore they sought wiues from among the neighbours ; whom, when they could not obtaine by suit, they tooke by force. For they pretending to make shews and games on horsebacke, the maids assembled from parts about, to behold them, were seised as lawfull pray. This ministred

an

an occasion of present war. The *Veientes* were beaten, and put to flight. The *Cannenians* had their towne taken, and rased; and king *Romulus*, with his owne hands, offered vp to *Jupiter Feretrius*, the magnificant spoyles, which he had gayned from his aduersarie * King. The gates of *Rome* were betraid to the *Sabines* by a silly * Virgin, who had bargayned to receiue for reward that which they carryed on their left hands, doubtfull, whether shée meant their shields, or bracelets. They both to keepe their promise, and not to suffer her to escape, ouerwhelmed her

* *Acron.*

* *Tarpeia.*

her to death with their shields. The enemies thus getting to the walls, there rose a terrible conflict in the very entrance, so farre-forth, that *Romulus* was glad to beseech *Ione*, to stay his people from their shamefull flying. In this place there is a temple, and the statue of *IUPITER the Stayer*. At last, they which had bee[n] rauished, came running in tearing their haire, betwene the two armies, as they were furiously encountring. So was peace made with *Tatius*, and a league ratified. There ensued a matter wonderfull to bee spoken. The saline enemies leav-

uing their ancient seate, remoued with their whole families into the new citie, and share their horded riches among their sonnes in law for portions. Their *joynt* forces quickly encreasing, the most wise *Romulus* ordayned this forme of common-weale. That the young men, deuided into tribes, should serue on horse-back, and watch in armour, to bee readie for all sudden occasions of warre : the councell of estate should belong to the old, and ancient, who for their authoritie should be called *Fathers*, and for their antiquitie, *Senators*, or *Aldermen*. These things thus

A. V. C.
XXXVIII.

thus establisched, he was taken out of sight in a moment, as hee made an oration before the citie, at the poole of *Capra*. Some thinke he was torn in pieces by the Senate, for his harsh, and rough disposition : but a tempest rising with an eclipse of the Sun, made it seeme like the consecration of a God-head. Which opinion, *Julius Proculus*, caused to go present-ly currant, by affirming, that *Romulus* had appeareed to him in a more maiesticall shape, then euer hee was seene before : that hee commanded, they should adore him as a power diuine : That the God had decreed

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decreed, his name in hea-
uen should bee Quirinus:
and that Rome should so
obtayne the empire of the
world.

CHAP. II.

of NUMA POMPILIVS.

NO *Romulus* succee-
ded *Numa Pompi-
lius*, whom living
at the *Sabines Cures*, the
Romans, of their owne ac-
cord, intreated to bee their
king, for the fame of his
religion. He taught them
sacred rites, and ceremoni-
es, and all the worship of
the immortall gods. Hee
instituted their Colleges of
Priests

priests of all sorts, *Pontifices*, *Augures*, *Saliāns*, and the rest: distinguisht the yeere into twelve months, & markt out which dayes were luckie, and which were dismall, in them. He gaue them their *Ancilia* shields, and *Palladium*, as certayne secret pledges of empire. Hee gaue them their temple of *Ianus*, to be the sure signe of peace, or warre: most specially the harth of *Vesta*, for virgins to adore, that in imitation of the starres of heauen, the flame preserued there aliue, might ever keepe awake for safegard of the state. All these things he ordayned, by, as it were, the

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the oracle of the goddesse *Egeria*, that the barbarous might so accept them the rather. To conclude, hee brought the fierce people to that passe, that the kingdome which they had attainted by violence, and wrong, they gouerned by religion and iustice.

CHAP. III.
of TULLVS Hos-
TILIVS.

Next after *Numa*, reignes *Tullus Hostilius*, to whome the kingdome was freely giuen in honor of his vertue. This prince founded all

all their martiall discipline, and arte of warre. Their young-men thereby, wonderously practised in feates of Armes, they durst prouoke the *Albanes*, an honourable people, & which had long time borne chiefe sway. But their forces being equall, and their conflicts many, when both sides were diminished, the warre was drawne, by consent, to a short worke, and the fortunes of both the nations were entrusted to a combat, betweene the *Horatij* and *Curatij*, being three to three of a side, and brethren. The fight was braue and doubtfull, and admirable in the event. For there

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three of the one side being wounded, and two of the other slaine, that *Horatius*, who remayned aliue, helping out his valour with his wit, faynes himselfe to flie, so to single forth the enemie, and then turning vpon each as they were able to follow, ouer-came them all. So (which was ctherwise a rare glorie) the victorie was gotten with one mans hand, which hee forthwith stained by paricide. Hee saw his sister weepe at the sight of the conquered spoiles he wore, being her betrothed husband's, though an enemies. Which vnseasonable tender-heartednesse he revenged

ged with sheathing his sword in her. For this hay-nous fact, hee was arraigned. But the merit of his man-hood preserued the offendour from danger, and the crime was hidden with in his valours glorie. Nor did the *Albanes* long keepe their faith. For, being sent as aydes, and fellowes in armes against the *Fidates*, according to the articles of their league, they turned neutrall in battell for their owne aduantage. But the politike king, *Hostilius*, so soone as hee saw his associates incline to the enemies partie, he gathers fresh spirit, as if hee had willed them so to doe; which

which did put hope into our men, and strooke feare into the foes. So the treason came to nothing. The battell therefore being wonne, he causeth *Metius Fufetius*, the breaker of the league, to be tyed betweene two chariots, and plunkt in piecес with swift horses: and though *Alba* was the mother of *Rome*, yet withall, because it was a riuall, he threw it to the ground, after hee had first transported the whole riches, and all the people therocoſ to *Rome*: that a citie, a kinne by the whole bloud, might not altogether seeme to haue perishēd, but to haue, as it were, turned

turned againe into her proper Body.

CHAP. IIII.
of ANCVS MARTIVS.

A. V. C.
CXIII.
* Nepos.

 He next King was *Ancus Martinus*, * Grand-Childe of *Pompilius* by his daughter, and of such a wit. He therefore girt the citie with a wall, and ioyned both the sides thereof together with a bridge ouer *Tibris*, which ran betweene; and planted a Colonie at *Ostia*, where that riuver falls into the sea. His minde giuing him euен then, that the wealth of the whole world
and

and passengers to and fro,
out of all parts, should be
receiued there, as in the
haven towne and mari-
tim Inne of *Rome*.

C H A P. V.

of T A R Q V I N I V S
P R I S C V S .

SArquinius, afterward called *Priscus*, though descended from forainers beyond sea; yet of his owne free courage demaunding the kingdome, had it as freely graunted, for his industrie, and noble carriage. For sprung out of *Corinth*, hee had mingled

C Greeke

Greeke wit with Italian fashions. This prince enlarged the maiestie of the Senate, and augmented the Tribes with new Centuries: notwithstanding, that *Attius Nenius*, excellently scenc in Augurie, had forbidden the number to be encreased: of whom, the king, to trie his skill, demaunded, Whether that might be done which hee at that instant had in his minde? *Nenius* hauing first put in practice the rules of his bird-flying mysterie, answered, That it might. Then it was my thought (quoth he) whether I could cut that whetstone with a rasour. And thou

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thou mayest (said the Augur) and he did it. Hence the Augur-ship became sacred among the Romans. Nor was Tarquinius better at peace, then at warre. For hee conquered the twelue Tuscan nations, with often fighting : and from thence came our Maces, our Trabeæ, our Chairs of State, our Rings, Trappers, Robes, purple-guarded Coats, Chariots of Triumph guilt ouer, drawne with foure horses, embroydered Gownes, Cassocks chambleted with figures of palmes : and briefly, all the ornaments & ensignes, by which soueraigne Maisticie is made eminent.

CHAP. VI.
of SERVIUS TVL-
LIVS.

Hen Seruius Tullius usurpeth the royall power: nor was his basenesse any barre vnto him therein, though his mother was a bond-woman. For Tanaquil, the wife of Tarquinius, had bred him vp in honourable fashion for his excellent dispositions sake: and a flame being seene to blaze about his head, did assure hee should prooue famous. Therefore, in the *Interregnum*, after Tarquinius his death, hee being set vp by

by the Queene dowagers
meanes , to supply the
Kings place, as it were but
for a time, so managed that
authority by his wit, which
he had atchieued by pra-
etice, that hee seemed to
haue good right vnto it. By
him the people of *Rome*
had their estates valued ,
and bookeſ of value , and
musters made , themſelues
marshalled into formes, or
classeſ, and diſtributed into
courts and companies. And
by this kings incomparabla
diligence , the Common-
weale was ſo ordered, that
note was taken of all their
lands, goods, honours, ages,
arts, and offiſes, and put in-
to publike register; as if the

*Relatus in
cenſum.*

state of a most mightie ci-
tie were to be kept vp and
held together with the
same diligence that a petic
familie.

CHAP. VII.
*of TARQVINIUS
SUPERBVS.*

THe last of all the
kings, was Tarqui-
nius, surnamed *the
Proud*, of his conditions.
He rather made choise to
inuade, then to expect
his grandfathers realme,
which was with-holden by
Seruius: whose murther
having procured, hee go-
uerned the Commonweale
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as badly, as he had obtained it wickedly. Nor was his wife *Tullia* of any better nature then himselfe. For hurrying to salute her husband King, shee ranne her amazed Coach-horse ouer the bloudie bodie of her father. But *Tarquinius* raging with slaughter against the Senate, and against all men with proud behauour (which worthe men brooke worse then crueltie) after hee had tired himselfe at home with shedding bloud, hee marcheth at length against the enemy. So *Ardea*, *Ocriulum*, *Gaby*, *Sueffa*, *Pometia*, towns of strength in *Latin* land, were taken.

C 4 Then

Then turned hee cruell towards his owne. For hee stucke not to scourge his sonne, to the intent, that *thereupon* counterfeiting himselfe a fugitive, he might gayne credit with the enemie : and *Gabyj*, according to this plot, being surprized , when the sonne sent messengers to his father to vnderstand his farther *royall* pleasure, he *only* strucke off the tops of those poppie-heads, with his wand , which ouer-topt their fellowes ; meaning thereby, that he would haue the chiefe men put to death. And this was all the answere which his pride vouchsafed. Neuerthelesse,

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uerthelesse, he built a temple out of the spoyles of conquered citics. Which when it came to be dedicated, according to the rites, all other the Gods (a wonder to be spoken) leaving the place, *Iuuentas* and *Terminus* only remained. This contumacie of the powers diuine pleased the soothsayers well : for it promised, that the *Romanaffaires* should be flourishing, and eternall. But this was maruelous, that in digging to build, there appeared the head of a man for a foundation : which all men did confidently interprete, as a most faire and happie signe, prognosticating,

ting, that there shoulde bee
the head seat of the whole
worlds empire. The peo-
ple of *Rome* suffered the
pride of their king, while
their women were for-
borne: but that insolent
abuse they could not en-
dure in his sonnes: Of
whom, when one of them
had rauished that most
beautious Lady *Lucretia*,
and shee clearing her selfe
from the infamie, by kil-
ling her selfe, then they
utterly abrogated *their*
name, and all the authori-
tie of Kings.

CHAP.

C H A P. VIII.

*The summe of the whole
premisses.*

His is the first age of the people of *Rome*, and as it were their infancie, vnder seuen kings: men, by as it were a speciall prouision of the fates, as differing in disposition, as the reason and profit of the Commonweale required. For who could bee more hote, or fierie, then *Romulus*? But there was need of having such an one, to set vp the kingdome perforce. Who was more religious then *Numa*? But their affayres could

could not want such a person, that the fierce people might bee made temperate, through the feare of the Gods. How necessarie was that Master of their martiall discipline, *Tullus*, to a warlike Nation? for whetting, and perfecting their courages with reason. How needfull was *Ancus*, the builder? that the citie might spread it selfe, by sending out a Colonie; that the parts thereof might bee vnited by a bridge, and it selfe bee defended with a Wall. Againe, how great dignitie, and grace, did the ornaments, and ensignes, which

which *Tarquinius Priscus* brought in, give to the worlds chiefe people, by their very fashion? What other effect had the musters, and suruey which *Seruius* tooke, then that the commonwcale might know, and vnderstand it selfe? Lastly, the intollerable lordlinesse of *Superbus* did some good, nay, a very great deale of good. For thereby it came to passe, that the people stung with abuses, were inflamed with the desire of freedome.

C_{HA}R.

CHAP. III.

*Of the change in State,
from Kings, to a Com-
monweale.*

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THe people there-
fore of *Rome* ha-
ving *Brutus*, and
Collatinus (to whom the
noble matron recommen-
ded at her death, her iniu-
ries reuenge) for captaines,
& authors, & by as it were
a diuine instinct, being
throughly all of them re-
solved to restore them-
selves to libertie, and se-
cure the honor of their
women, sodeinly fell away
from the king, spoile his
goods,

goods , consecrate his ground to Mars , and transferre the soueraigne power to the same men , who had beeene founders of their freedome , but yet changing both the iudge , & title . For it was agreed , that whereas the authoritie had before beeene single , and perpetuall ; it should bee now but from yeere to yeere , and bipartite , lest either by singularitie , or continuance it should bee corrupted : and for kings they styled them Consuls , that they might remember the dutie of their place was to consult , and provide for their Countrey . Such ioy was conceiued for

for this new freedome, that they could hardly beleue the change, and one of the Consuls, because he was of kingly name, and race, they deprived him of his office, and banished him the citie. Into whose roome *Valerius Poplicola* being substituted, hee bent his whole studys to augment the free maiestie of the people. For hee bowed downe *to them* the *Fasces* in their assembly, and made it lawfull to appeale from the Consuls to the people. And that the shew of a seeming castle might not offend, he pluckt downe his house which stood high, & built it on a flat, or level

level. But *Brutus* to come with all his sailes into popularitie, did both cast his house to the ground, and slue his sonnes. For having discouer'd, that they practised to bring in kings againe, he drew them forth into the *Forum*, and in the mid'st of the assemblie, scourged them first with rods, and then cut off their heads with the axe: so that he plainly seemed, as a common father, to haue adopted the people of *Rome* into the place of his children. From henceforth free, the first armes which the people tooke, were against aliens for maintenance of their libertie;

tie ; secundly for their bounds ; thirdly for their associates, as also, for glorie, and dominion ; their neighbours by all meanes daily vexing them. For whereas they had in the beginning no land of their owne lying to their citie, they forthwith enlarged their territories with that which they wonne from the enemie, and being situated in the midst, betweene *Latium*, and *Tuscanie*, as it were in a two-way-leet, they neuer gaue ouer to issue out of their gates against the aduersarie, till running like a kinde of plague through euery nation, and alwayes laying

laying hold of such as were next, they brought all Italiē at last to be vnder their subiection.

CHAP. X.

*The warre with the Tus-
cans, and King Por-.*

S E N A.

 Ings being driven out of the city, the first armes which the people tooke were for supportation of their freedome. For Porsena, king of Tuscans, was at hand with huge forces, and brought backe the Tarquins, vnder his protection. Neuerthelesse, though he prest them,

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to

to accept the king againe, with fighting, and with famine , and had gotten mount *Ianiculum*, which stood in the very iawes of the citie, yet they both resisted, and forced him also to retire: and finally they strooke him into so great admiration , that after hee was now growne too hard, he voluntarily entred into a league of friendship with that people, which he had almost ouercome. Then were seene those braue *Roman aduentures*, and wonders, *Horatius*, *Mutius*, *Clælia*, who if they were not in chronicles would at this day bee taken for fables. For *Horatius Cocles*, after

after that hee alone could not keepe off the enemies, who assaulted him on all sides, and that the bridge was broken downe bebinde him, hee crost ouer *Tibris*, swimming, and yet held his weapons fast. *Mutius Scæuola* came by a stratagem to the king, and attempted to stabbe him in his campe ; but when hee saw the stroake lost, by mistaking another for him, he thrust his hand into the prepared fire, and doubled the kings teravour by his cunning. For thur he said : *That thou mayst know from what manner of man thou hast escaped, three hundred of vs haue all sworne*

sworne the same thing.
Meane while (an horrible
thing to be spoken) *Horatius* stood vndaunted, and
the other shook with feare,
as if it had beeene the kings
hand which burned. Thus
much for men. But, that
neither of the sexes should
want their praise, behold
the courage of a noble da-
mosel *Clelia*, one of the
hostages deliuer'd to the
king, breakes from her kee-
pers, and swam safe home
on horsbacke through her
natiue countreys riuers.
Porsena terrifide with so
many, and so notable faire
warnings, bade them fare-
well, and bee free. The
Tarquins fought so long,
as

as till *Brutus*, with his owne hand, slue *Aruns*, the guiltie sonne of king *Tarquinius*, and till himselfe also being wounded by the same *Aruns*, fell downe dead withall vpon the bodie, as if he plainly meant to pursue the adulterer even to hell.

CHAP. XI.

The warre with the Latins.

He *Latins* in like sort vpon emulatiōn, and enuy, tooke in hand the quarrell of *Tarquinius*, that the people which were Lords abroad,

broad, might be made val-
sals at home. All *Latium*
therefore, hauing *Manilius*
of *Tusculum* for leader,
was vp in armes, vpon pre-
tense to reuenge the kings
wrong. They encoun-
tered at lake *Regillus* in
doubtfull fight for a long
time, till the *Dictator* him-
selfe, *Posthumius*, tol the
standard among the ene-
mies (a new, and famous
deuice) that it might bee
recovered with running
in ; and * *Titus Aebutius*
Elua, Master of the horse-
men, commanded them to
slippe their bridles ouer
their horse heads (and this
also was a new deuice) that
they might charge the
more

* *Florus*
hath *cōf-*
sus, not
Aebutius.

more desperately. To conclude, such was the furious brauerie of the battle, that the Gods are said to haue giuen it the looking-on ; and that *Castor*, and *Pollux*, two of them, did, mounted vpon white coursers, no mā doubteth. Therefore the Generall of the *Romans* adored, and vpon condition of victorie, vow'd them a temple, and duely performed it, as pay to his fellow-souldiers. Thus farre for libertie. Their next warre with the *Latins* was concerning li-
mits, and bounders, which brake out presently, and continued without truce.
Sora (who would be-
D leue

leue it ?) and *Algidum*,
petie cities, were then a ter-
rour to *Rome*. *Satricum*, &
Corniculum, townes of no
more fame, were Prouin-
ces. Quer *Veij*, & *Bouilli*,
a shame to say it, yet wee
triumphed. *Tibur* which is
now but a suburb, and
Præneste but our summer-
recreation, were then de-
manded of the Gods, as
mighty maters, with
vowes for victory made
solemnly first in the Capi-
tol. *Fæsulae* were then what
Taphrae were of late; and
the forest of *Aricinum* the
same, which in these dayes
the huge *Hercinian* woods;
Fregellæ what *Gessoria-*
cum; and *Tibris* what *Eu-*
phrates.

phrates. Nay it was then held an act of so great glorie to haue ouercome but Corioli, that *Caius Marcius* (sic vpon it) was thereof called *Coriolanus*, as if hee had cōquer'd *Numantia* in *Spaine*, or the worlds third portion, *Africa*. There are at this day to be seene the tropheas of the sea-fight at *Antium*, which *Caius Marcius*, hauing vanquisht the enemis nauie, hung vp in the stge of the *Forum*; if that at leastwile may bee termed a nauie; for they were but sixe beak-heads: But in those young dayes, that number made a battle at sea. The *Æqui*, and *Volscians* were

neuerthelesse of all the Latin nations, the most obstinately bent, and, as I may cal them, quotidian enemies. But *Lucius Quinctius* chiefly brought them vnder; that noble Dictator, who taken from holding the plough, did by his excellent vertue deliuer the Consul, *Lucius Minurius* as he was besieged, & almost distressed in his camp. It was then about the mid'it of seed-time, when the officer of armes sent from the Senate found * the honourable man at his plough-worke. From thence setting forward to the army, hee, to shew hee had not left off any point of

* patrici-
um virum.

of countrey-fashions, compelled the conquer'd enemies to passe *reproachful-*
ly vnder the yoke, like cattle. And so the seruice
ending, he returned home
to his oxen, a triumphall
husbandman. O the
goodnesse of the Gods
how great was the speed!
The warre was all begun,
& ended, within the space
of two and twentie dayes;
that the Dictator might
seeme to haue hastned
home to his *rurall* taske
left behinde vnfinsihed.

CHAP. XII.

*The warre with the Falisci,
and Fidenaces.*

 Vr daily, and yeere-
ly enemies were
the *Vientines*, peo-
ple of *Tuscanie*, so farre
forth, that the noble house
of the *Fabij* promised to
the state an extraordina-
rie band of voluntaries,
& vndertooke their part of
the warre, vpon their pri-
uate charge, *but* with too
too great calamitie to the-
selues. For at the riuier
of *Cremera*, three hun-
dred and sixe of them, a
little armie of lords, were
slaine ; and that gate of
Rome

Rome through which they issued to that encounter was thereupon entituled *Dismall*. But that deadly blow was reuenged with notable victories, as their strongest townes were taken from them by sundrie *Roman Generals*, with differing events. The *Falisci* yeelded themselves of their owne accord. They of *Fidenæ* were burnt with their owne firebrands. The citie of the *Veientes* was ransackt, and razed for ever. The *Falisci* yeelded vpon admiration of their aduersaries noblenesse, and not without cause; for the *Roman Generall* sent back

the trecherous Pedant
fast bound , before those
childrē which he brought,
with a purpose by their sur-
render to betray the citie.
For *Furius Camillus* , a
wise, and religious gentle-
man, well vnderstood, that
victorie to bee a truc one,
which was atchieued with-
out wrong to common ho-
nestie , and with honour
saued. The *Fidenates*, to
scarre vs , came marching
forward, like an host of in-
fernall furies, with blazing
firebrands in their hands,
& flaring head-tires speck-
led like skinnes of serpents:
but that gastly spectacle
was nothing but an *omen*
of their owne destruction.

How

How great a State the
Veientines were, those ten
yeeres liege, which they
endured, maketh evident:
this was the first time of
our wintring in tents, of
levuying money vpon the
Commons, to pay a win-
ter-campe: and the soul-
diers, of their owne free
wils, tooke a solemn oath
never to rise from before
the citie, till they had ta-
ken it. The spoiles of
king *Lartes Tolumnius*
were brought to *Jupiter Feretrius*. To conclude,
the last act of that cities
tragedie was not perfor-
med by scaling ladders, or
assaults, but by mines, and
stratagems vnder ground.

D_s The

The hugeness of the bootie was such, that the tithes thereof were sent ouer-sea to *Pythian Apollo*, and the whole people of *Rome* were called foorth to share in the pillage. Such were the *Venitines* then. Now, who is hee that once remembreth them to haue had a being ? which are their remaines ? or which the least token of them ? The credit of *Histories* is put hard to it, in making vs beleue that ever *Venij* were.

CHAP. XIII.
The Gallick warre.

After this, either by the enuie of the Gods, or by destynie, the most round quick stremme of spredding dominion, was for a while kept vnder by the ouerflowings of the *Galli Senones*. Which season, it is hard to say, whether it were more dismall to the *Roman* people through terrible calamities, or glorious for the proofes they gaue of their manhood. Certaine it is, that the violence of their extremes was such, as I may well think they were sent

Ient from heauen of purpo'e; the immortall Gods desirous to try, whether the vertue of the *Romanes* might deserue the empire of the world. These *Gallis Senones*, a nation naturally fierce, of a wilde behaviour, their bodies huge aswell as their warre-like weapons, were in all respects so dreadfull, as they seemed no other then borne to destroy mankinde and beate downe cities. In former ages, when the *Ocean* had surrounded all, they coming in an huge plumpe from the vtmost coasts of the earth, when they first had wasted what was in,

in their way, and then scat-
ted themselves betweene
the *Alpes*, and *Po*, nor yet
contented there, they wan-
dered also ouer *Italie*. They
lay now at siege before
Clusium. The *Romans* be-
came intercessours, as for
their fellowes, and confe-
derats. Ambassadours were
sent, as the manner is: But
what regard hath right, or
wrong, among the barba-
rous? They carrie them-
selves roughly; and trans-
fere the quarrell, from
thence. Rising therefore
from before *Clusium*, and
comming to *Rome*, the
Consull *Fabius* giues them
battell with an armie, at
the riuere *Alia*. The dis-
comfitur

comfiture at *Cremera* was not more piteous. The *Romans* therefore marke this day among their black ones. Our forces defeated, they forthwith approch the walls of *Rome*. There was no garrison. Then, or else neuer, did the *Roman* brauerie of minde appeare. For, so soone as might be, such of the *Senatours*, as had borne highest offices, assemble in the *Forum*, and vnder the curses of the chiefe Priest, banne, and deuoue them-selues, for their *Countries* safetie, to the gods infernall: and, those dire ceremonies ended, they were each of them immediately put

put backe againe to their houses, before which, they seated themselves vpon their Court-chaires, apparelled in their robes of state, and most honourable habiliments, that when the enemie came vpon them, they might die in the maieſtie of their places. The Priests, and Flamines, did partly packe vp, in dry-fats, whatſoever was moſt religiouſly eſteemed of, in their temples, couering them vnder ground, and partly truſſed into carts, transporting it away with themſelues. The Virgins also of Vesta's colledge did bare-foot accompany their flying gods. At which time,

time, *Albinius*, one of the common people, is said to haue taken his wife & children out of their waggon, and placed those virgins there. So that euен in those dayes the religion of the State was more deare vnto vs, then priuate affection. Such as were able to beare armes, whose number was scarce sixe thousand, followed *Mallius*, for captaine, vp into the *Capitoll*, praying high *Tone*, as if he were euен present then among them, that as they were flockt together for defence of his temple, so he againe would protect their valour vnder his title. Meane while the

Galls

Galls come, at first as men amazed, finding the gate wide open, suspitious of some plot: but when they found all hush, they enter disorderly, with no lesse a cry, then furie. They goe to the houses, whose dores stood euery-where open; and when they beheld the purple-cloathed Senatours sitting in their chayres of state, they worshipt them at first as gods, or locall Ghosts: but so soone as it appeared they were mortall men, and that otherwise they disdained to answer, they straightwayes did as absurdly sacrifice, as adore them; burne buildings, & with fire-brands,

yron

yron tooles, and force of hands, lay the whole citie as low as the soile it stood vpon. Seuen months (who would beleue it?) the barbarous houered about one hill, hauing not onely by day, but by night, assayed all meanes to force it : whom, when at last they were mounted vp in the darke, *Manslius* wakened with the creaking of a goose, threw headlong backe from the top of the cragge : and to put the enemie out of all hope of starning them, hurled loaves of bread from the castle, to make a shew of confidence, though their famine was extreme. And vpon

vpon a certayne set day hee
sent forth *Fabius*, through
the middest of the enemis
guards, to performe a so-
lemne sacrifice vpon mount
Quirinal : who, by the
meere awe of religion, re-
turned vntoucht through
the thickest of the leaguers
weapons, and brought assu-
rance backe, that they had
the gods their friends. At
last, when the barbarous
were tyred now with their
owne siege , contented to
sell their departure at a
thousand pound weight of
gold, and then also putting
in a sword ouer and aboue
their bargaine , into the
false ballances *they weighed*
by, insolently iustifying it
by

by this cutting quippe, *Woe to them who are ouercome,* L. Camillus suddenly assayles them at their backs, and made such slaughter among them, that all the characters of destruction, which fire had printed in the citie, were blotted out with the inundations of the bloud of the *Galls*. We may well give thanks to the immortall gods in the behalfe it selfe of so great a calamitie. That fire and flame which destroyed *Rome*, buried the pouertie of *Romulus*. For what other thing else did that burning, but prouide, that the citie which the Fates ordained to be the mansion seat

seat of men, & gods, might
not seeme to haue beeene
consumed, or ouerwhelmed,
but hallowed, and
expiated rather? There-
fore, after *Rome* was thus
defended by *Mânlîus*, and
deliuered by *Camillus*, it
rose vp against bordering
nations more eagerly and
vehemently then before.
And to begin at those very
Galls themselues, shee, not
satisfied with hauing dri-
uen them out, beyond her
walls, but drawing after
her the ruines of countries,
wider ouer *Italy*, did so
hunt and pursue them vnder
Camillus, as that at this
day there remains no foot-
step of such a people as the

Se-

Senones. Shee made one slaughter of them at the riuer *Anien*, where *Manlius*, in a single combat, tooke from the aduersarie champion a *Torques*, or chayne of gold. Thence were the *Manlij* by-named *Torquati*. Another time shee had the execution of them in the *Pontin* fields, where *Marcus Valerius*, in a like duell, seconded by a sacred bird, refst his pursuing enemie of his armes; & of that bird *Cornus*, a crow, the *Valerij* were entituled *Coruini*. Nor as yet giuing ouer, *Dolabella*, after some yecres, did vtterly extinguish the remainces of those generations, at the lake of *Vadimon*,

mon, in *Tuscanie*, that none
of them might be aliue, to
glorie, they had burned
Rome.

CHAP. XIII.

Warre with the Latins.

Manlius Torquatus, and Decius Mus, Consuls, the Romans turned their weapons points from the *Galls*, vpon the *Latins*, men alwayes troublesome, through emulation of being like in power, and in bearing office; but then specially, out of contempt, because the citie had beene fired; and therefore they demaunded to

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to bee absolutely free of *Rome*, and to haue equall authoritie in state , and comming to Magistracie, as the *Romans*; so that now they durst doe more then encounter. At which time notwithstanding who will wonder if the *Latins* gaue way ? When one of the Consuls put his own sonne to death, for hauing fought against the discipline of warre without leaue , though hee got the vpper hand , as thinking *Obedience* a more important matter then *victorie* : and the other Consull, as if counseled thereunto from heauen, covering his head, deuoued , and gaue himselfe to

to the infernall gods, before
the first rankes of the ar-
mie, and shooting himselfe
forward into the thickest
troupes of the enemies
battell, opened a new path
to victorie, by the track of
his bloud.

CHAP. XV.

Warre with the Sabins.

After warre with the Latins, the people of Rome set vpon the Sabins; who growne vnmindfull of that old alliance of theirs vnder *Titus Tatius*, had ioyned them-selues to the Latins, as infected with a kind of mar-

E tiall

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tiall neighbourhood. But *Curius Dentatus*, Consull, they wasted with fire and sword all the space of ground, from the riuver *Nar*, and the springs of *Velinus*, vp as farre as to the *Adrian sea*. By which conquest, there was so much land, and so much people subdued, that whether of them were most, not hee who had ouercome them, could imagine.

CHAP. XVI.
Warre with the Samnits.

Scen Hen, moued vpon the petition of the countrey of *Campania*, they inuaded the
Sam-

Samnits, not on behalfe of themselves, but, which was more honourable, on behalfe of their associates. Both the nations had strucken a league with the *Romans*; but they of *Campania*, by surrender of their whole estate, had made it more sincerely, and before the other. The *Romans* therefore vnder-went the warre with the *Samnits*, as in their proper right. *Campania* is the most faire and goodly countrey, not only of *Italie*, but of all the world. Nothing is more delicate then the aire: flowers spring there twice euerie yeare. No soyle can be richer; and therefore it is

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named the contention, or wager of *Bacchus*, and *Ceres*. Nothing can be more harborous, then the sea, which lyes before it. Here are those famous hauen-townes, *Caieta*, *Misenus*, and *Baiae*, warmed with her proper fountaines: here are the lakes, *Lucrinus*, & *Auer-nus*, bowers of delight, for the sea to recreate in. Here the vines apparrell the mountaines, *Gaurus*, *Faler-nus*, *Masicus*, and, the fayrest of all the rest, *Vesuuus*, *Ætna's* riuall for casting out flames. Cities vpon the sea-coast, *Fermie*, *Cu-mæ*, *Puteoli*, *Naples*, *Her-culanum*, *Pompeij*; and *Ca-pua*, Queene of Cities, and

and once accounted after *Rome*, and *Carthage*, the third maine Citie of the world. For this Seat, and those Regions, the people of *Rome* inuaded the *Sannits*, a nation, if you respect wealth, glittering in armor of gold, and siluer-plate, and cloathed in diuerse-coloured garments, who should be brauest; if deceitfulness of ambusca-does, they are bold for the most part vpon the aduantage of wilde woods, and mountaines, fitted for the purpose; if madnesse, and rage, they were bent to the subuersion of *Rome*, and that intention of theirs solemnly bound vp with cur-

sed lawes, and humanc sacrifices; if their obstinacie, after six breaches of league, and many notable overthrowes, they were still more stomachous. All these things notwithstanding, the *Romans*, in fiftie yeeres space, by the conduct of their *Fabij*, and *Papirij*, the fathers, and the sonnes, did so subdue, and tame them, and so razed downe the very ruines of their cities, that *Samnium* is at this day sought for in vaine in *Samnium*; nor doth the matter of foure and twenty triumphs easily appeare. But the most notable and famous foyle which euer happened to the *Romans* by

by this nation, was receiued at the Forkes of *Candium*, *Veturius*, and *Posthumius*, Consuls. For our army being drawne by stratagem, and shut vp within such a fastnesse, as out of which it could not escape, *Pontius*, captaine generall of the Samnits, amazed at his owne aduantage, asked counsell of *Herennius*, his father, who as an old soldier, wisely bade him, either to let all goe free, or to kill them all. But hee, following neither of the courses, contented himselfe with only disarming, and passing them naked vnder forkes, or gallowses; and so they neither became friends as

in thankefulness for a benefit, and yet after the foule dis-honour, greater enemies then ever. The Consuls therefore, by voluntarie yeelding them-selues back to the Samnits, came gloriously off from the infamic of that league; and the *Roman* souldiers crying for reuenge, to *Papirius* their new Generall, fell to raging (an horrible thing to be spoken) with their drawne swords, vpon the very way it selfe, before they came to fight; and in the battell (as the *Samnits* themselues gaue it out) the eyes of the *Roman* were on a bright blaze of fire; and neuer gaue

gaue ouer killing, till they
had payd the enemie, and
their captiue captaine, their
owne forcks home againe.

CHAP. XVII.

*Warre with the Etrus-
cans, Samnits, and
Galls.*

Hitherto the people of Rome had to deale in battell with one nation after another apart ; but now in heapes with many at once, and yet euен so also were hard enough for them all. The Tuscans stirred at that time, with them the Sam-

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nits, the most ancient people of *Italy*, and all the rest, suddenly concurre to raze out the *Roman* name. The terror of so many, and so mightie *conspired* nations, was extreme. The en-singes of foure armies of their *enemies* waued in flanke vpon them, from *Etruria*. Meane while, the *Ciminian* forrest, which lay betweene *Rome*, and that armie, *repudiated* as impassable till then, as either the woods of *Caledon*, or *Hercinia*, was so much mis-doubted, that the Senate forbad the Consull from daring to venture vpon so great a perill. But none of these things hindered the Ge-

Generall from sending his brother in scowt, to discouer the pase. Hee, in a shepheards disguise, executes his part by night, and vpon his returne makes full report. Then *Fabius Maximus*, by hazzarding one man, made an end of a most hazzardous warre. For falling in at vnawares vpon the enemy, straggling loosly, and making himselfe master of the highest grounds, and tops of hills, thundred from thence, after his manner, vpon them vnderneath. For such was the face of that warre, as if volleys of lightning, and thunder had beeene discharged from the clouds
of

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of heauen vpon the *old earth-borne Gyants*. Howbeit, the victorie was not vnbloudie. For *Decius*, the other of the Consuls, ouer-set in the bosome of the valley, tooke vpon his owne head, by his fathers example, all the wrath of the Gods, and made the vnder-going of generall curses, for the generall good, which was now growne appropriated to his familie, to be the price, and rate at which to purchase victorie.

CHAP.

CHAP. XVIII.

The warre of Tarent, and
with king Pyrrhus.

THe warre of Tarent followes, single in name, and title, but affording many histories. For this inuolued as it were in one ruin, the Campanians, Apulians, Lucanians, and, the head, or toppe of the warre, the Tarentines, all Italy, and together with these the most noble prince in Greece, king Pyrrhus: so that at one, and the same time, the conquest of Italy was finisht, and a luckie signe giuen of fetching home triumphs from

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from beyond sea. *Tarentus* it selfe, founded by the *Lacedemonians*, was once the metropolis of *Calabria*, and *Apulia*, and of all *Lucania*, aswell renowned for greatnessse, fortifications, and a port, as admirable in its situation : for placed at the very entrance into the *Adriatick* sea, it fitly sends forth shipping for our coasts, for *Istria*, *Illyricum*, *Epyrus*, *Achaia*, *Africa*, & *Sicilia*. There lookes vpon the harbor, in prospect of the sea, the cities theater, the originall cause of all her calamities. They were then at their solemne sports, when the fleet of *Roman* gallics was from

from thence espi'd to row
by the shore : and imagi-
ning them to bee enemies,
the *Tarentines* hurrie out,
and pell mell enter vpon
them, not well knowing ei-
ther who, or from what
place they were. Present-
ly hereupon, ambassadours
from *Rome* brought a com-
plaint ; but they violate
their persons also, after a
lewd fashion, and filthy to
be spoken. Thus rose the
warre. Dreadfull were the
aduersaries preparations,
when so many nations stir-
red at once on behalfe of
the *Tarentines* ; and fiercer
then they all, king *Pyrrhus*,
who as in defence of that
citie, which by reason of
her

her Lacedæmonian founders, was Greekish, came attended vpon with the whole strengths of Epyrus, Thessalie, Macedonia, of elephants (till that time unknowne) of sea, of land, men, horse, armour, and the terror of those wilde beasts added. The first battel was at Heraclea, and Liris, a riuier of Campania, Læuinus Consul : which was so desperately heady, that Obsidius, captaine of the Farentan troupe, chargeing king Pyrrhus home, disordred, and compelled him, hauing first cast away his ensignes, or notes of a king, to abandon the fight. There would haue

haue beene an end, had not the elephants come forth, a sight of wonder, & made their race into the battell, whose hugenesse, hideous shape, strange smell, and braying noise, amazed the horse, and seeming huger then they were, through being vnacquainted-with, put the armie in rowt, flying farre, and neare, and made a monstrous hauock. The secund battell at *Afculum* in *Apulia* was more fortunate, *Fabricius*, and *Æmilius*, Consuls. For by this time the feare conceiued of the elephants was worne away, and *Caius Minucius*, a speare in the fourth legion, cutting one

one of their trunkes off, had made it appeare, that they were mortall. Therefore, the iuelins were darted thicke at them also : and firebrands hurld into the towres, ouerwhelm'd all the aduersaries squadrongs with the fall of their burning workes : nor was there any other end of the ouerthrow , but that which night made by parting; king *Pyrrhus* himselfe, last of them who fled, being wounded in the shoulder, was borne away armed, by his guard. The last battell was in *Lucania*, neere the fields which they call *Aurusin*, vnder the same Generals,

as

as before. And that c-
uent which vertue was a-
bout to haue giuen heere,
for an vpshot, or clozing
victorie , fortune gaue.
For the elephants being
brought againe into the
vantgard , one of them a
yong one, being grieuously
wounded in the head with
a weapon , * turn'd taile :
and as in flying, it rusht
thorow , ouer the bodies
of friends , and bemoned
it selfe in braying, the dam
knew it , and as it were to
take reuenge for her foale,
started out of her ranke ;
theo filled all with feare , &
affright round about, no o-
therwise then as if they
had been her aduersaries: so
the

* auertis.

the same beasts which carried away the first day cleere, and made the se-
cund indifferent, gaue a-
way the third past contro-
uersie. But the warre with
king *Pyrrhus* was not in
the fields abroad with for-
ces onely, but with wit al-
so, and at home within the
citie. For the cunning
prince, after hee had obtai-
ned the first victory, hauing
well felt what manner of
men hee had to deale with
in the *Romans*, despaired
to preuaile by force, & be-
tooke himselfe to deuices.
For hee burnt the slaine,
vsed his prisoners louingly,
and sent them home free
without ransome. And in
the

the necke of that, dispatching ambassadours to *Rome*, labour'd by all possible meanes to be admitted as a friend. But the *Roman* vertue approued it selfe then for excellent, in warre, and peace, abroad, & at home, in all points: neither did euer any victorie rather shew the valour of the people, the high wisdome of the *Senate*, and the magnanimitie of leaders, then the *Tarentine*. What kind of men were trampled to death in the first battell by the elephants ? all their wounds were forward, some found dead vpon their enemies bodies, in euery mans hand his sword, threat-

threatnings left vpon their browes, and anger living in death it selfe. Which Pyrrhus so admired, that hee said, *O how easie were it for mee, to become lord of the world, if I were captaine of the Roman souldiers, or for the Romans, had they mee for their king!* And what speed made they who suruiued the first ouerthrow, in renforceing their powers? when Pyrrhus said; *I see as sure as can bee, that I am borne vnder the constellation of Hercules, for that so many more heads as I haue slain, spring out of their owne bloud, as it were out of Lernas serpent.* And what
a Se-

a Senate was that ? when
vpon the oration of *Appius* the *Blinde*, the kings
ambassadours who were
sent backe out of the citie
with their gifts and pre-
sents, confess to *Pyrrhus*,
vpon his demand of what
they thought concerning
the enemies seat, that the
citie seemed a temple, the
Senate a parliament of
kings. Againe, what man-
ner of men were the Ge-
nerals themselves in camp?
when *Curius* sent the kings
physician back, who made
offer in secret, for a certain
summe to poyson him,
and *Fabricius*, hauing the
choise giuen by *Pyrrhus*,
refused to share a king-
dome

dome with him. Or what were they in time of peace? when *Curius* preferred his earthen dishes before the *Samnits* gold; and *Fabri-*
cious, vsing Censorian seue-
ritie, condemn'd it for riotous in *Rufinus*, a Consula-
rie nobleman, because hee
had siluer plate, in all to a
tenne pound weight. Who
wonders now, if the people
of *Rome*, with such qual-
ties, courages, and martiall
discipline, obtained victory;
or that by this one *Taren-*
tine warre they should in
four yeeres space bring
into subiection (as they
did) the greatest part of all
Italy, most puissant nati-
ons, most rich common-
weals,

wcals, & most fertill coun-
treys ? Or what doth so
much surpasle beliefe, as
when you compare the
beginnings of the warre
with the conclusion ? *Pyr-*
rhus, conquerour in the
first field, harrased trembl-
ing *Italy*, *Campania*, *Liris*,
and *Fregellæ*, came within
ken of *Rome*, then almost
taken, as he beheld it from
the castell of *Præneste*, and
within twentie miles off,
filled the eyes of the qua-
king citie with smoak, and
dust. The same prince, en-
forced twice after that to
quit his campe , twice
wounded, and beaten ouer
land, and sea, into his
Greece againe ; peace , and

F quiet,

* carpentas.

quiet, and the spoiles, which were gotten from so many the richest nations, so infinite, as *Rome* was not wide enough to containe her owne victorie. For there never entered a more glittering, or more goodly triumph, because before this time, shee had beheld nothing but the cattell of the *Volsci-ans*, the heards of the *Sabins*, the * chariots of the *Galls*, the manufactures of the *Samnits* armes. But, had you beeene now a spectator, the captives were *Molossians*, *Thessalians*, *Macedonians*, the *Brutian*, *Apulian*, and *Lucaner*, the pompe consisted of gold, purple,

purple, statua's, tables, & the delicacies of *Tarent*. But *Rome* saw nothing, which contented her more, then those beasts with towrs on their backes, of which shce had stood in such feare, and they againe, sensible of their captiuitie, followed drouping with down-hanging neckes after the horse their Masters.

C H A P. XIX.

The Picenian Warre.

All Italie forthwith enjoyed peace (for after *Tarent* who should dare to do oughts?) sauing onely as the *Romans* F 2 thought

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thought it good, of their own meere motion, to prosecute the enemies friends. Hereupon they conquer'd the *Picentines*, and their chiefe citie *Asculum* by Generall *Sempronius*, and the field, in the time of battle suffering an earth-quake, hee appealed the goddesse *Tellus* by promising to build her a Temple.



CHAP. XX.

The Sallentine Warre.

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He *Sallentines* were added, by *Marcus Atilius*, commander in chiefe for that seruice, to the *Picentines*, together with

with the head-towne of that prouince, *Brundusium*, renowned for a port. And in this conflict, *Pales* the shepheards deitie, of her owne accord, demanded a Temple for her selfe, in lieu of victorie.

C H A P. X X I.
The Vulsinian Warre.

THe last of the Italian nations who remained constant in their truth to vs, were the *Vulsinians*, the richest people of all *Etruria*, and now humble suitours for assistance against their late slaues, who had set vp the libertie gi-

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CVIII.

F 3 uen

uen them by their lords, ouer the giuers themselves, and getting the power of the State among them, did accordingly tyrannize. But *Fabius Gurses*, the *Roman captaine*, made the villains smart for their villanie.

C H A P. XXII.

of Seditions.

His is the second age of the *Roman people*, and as it were their youth, a time in which they were most fresh, and budding out in certaine fierie shoothes, boild ouer as it were in iollitic of spirit. On the other side, that

that wildenes which they retained of their shepheardish originall , breathed foorth some-what still, which was vntamed in the. Thence it came, that the armie making a mutinic in the campe, stoned *Postumius*, their Generall, to death, for refusing to giue them the shares he promised. That vnder *Appius Claudius* they would not ouercome the enemic whē they might. That vnder Generall *Volero*, most withdrawing their seruice, they crusht the Consuls *fasces*. Thence it was , that they punisht the most honourable commanders they had, with banishment , for resi-

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sting their pleasure, as *Coriolanus*, whom they condemn'd to the plough. Which iniurie he would as harshly haue chastised with his sword, if his mother *Veturia*, when he was now readie to charge, had not disweapond him with weeeping. Yea, as *Camillus* himselfe, because in their conceits hee had not made the shares of the *Veientine* spoiles indifferent, between the Commonaltie, and the souldier. But he, a much better man, did rescue the besieged in *Rome* taken, and revenged their quarel vpon the *Galls* their enemies, to whom but euен now they were humble suitours. In such

such sort they contended also with the Senate it selfe about settling the rules of right , that abandoning their houses , they threatened emptiness , and vtter decay to their natiuue country.

CHAP. XXIII.

The cities first discord.

THe first intestine dissencion hapned through the vnruleſſe of *Vſurers* , who exercising villanous crueltie, the whole people departed in armes to the *Sacred Hill*, and very hardly ; nor but vntill they had obtained

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F 5 Tri-

Tribunes, and were per-
swaded also by the autho-
ritie of *Menenius Agrippa*,
a wise, and eloquent man,
could be drawne to return.
The fable of that old orati-
on, effectuall enough to in-
duce concord, is extant. In
which is fained, that *The parts of mans bodie* were
once vpon a time at odds to-
gether, for that, all the rest
doing their severall offices,
the bellie only was idle: but
in the end, when they found
themselues almost pined to
death, by the separation, they
became good friends againe,
for that by the meate, which
by the stomachs ministerie
was converted into bloud,
the veines were filled with
nourishment.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXIII.

The cities second discord.

THE * tyrannie of ^{*libido.} the Decemuirs em-
broiled the citie
the second time, in the
very heart thereof. Ten
princes elected for that
purpose, had booke the
lawes cull'd out of such
as were brought from
Greece, at the peoples com-
mandement : and the
whole rule of *Roman* iu-
stice was described by
them in Tenne Tables:
after which though their
commission determined,
they neverthelesse retain-
ed the soneraigne power,
vpon

vpon a tyrannicall humor. *Appius Claudius* was put vp, more then all his partners, with so great pride, as hee secretly resolued to deflowre a free-borne virgin, forgetting *Lucretia*, forgetting the expulsion of kings, and the lawes which himselfe had enacted. *Virginius* her father therefore, when hee saw his childe by false practice iudged a bond-woman, he made no bones to kill her with his owne hand, in the face of the Court; and the companies of his fellow-soldiers displaying about him their banners, they layd siege, in armes, to that whole

admotis-
que signis
commilito-
num.

whole vsurped soueraigntie, and from mount Auen-tine, where their first campe was, dragd it downe into the gaole, and fetters.

CHAP. XXV.
The cities third discord.

He dignitie of mar-riages kindled the third sedition, in which the commons stod for freedome of ioyning in marriage with the nobles. And this tumult brake forth in mount *Ianiculum*, by the instinct of *Canuleius*, Tribunc of the people.

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CHAP.

CHAP. XXVI.
*The cities fourth dis-
cord.*

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He desire of honour
in the commoners,
who aspired to be
also created magistrates,
mooued the fourth great
stirre. *Fabius Ambustus*
had two daughters, one of
which hee bestowed in
marriage vpon *Sulpitius*,
a gentleman of *Patritian*
bloud, the other vpon *Sto-
lo*, a *Plebeian*. He, because
his wife was frighted at the
sound of the serieants rod
on his doore, which was ne-
uer heard there, till then,
and for that respect was
proudly

proudly enough scoffed-at by her other sister, brooked not the indignitie. Therefore hauing gotten to bee Tribune, he wrested from the Senate, whether they would, or no, the participation of honors, and high offices. Neuerthelesse, in the very hottest of these distempers, a man shall see cause to admire the generous spirit of this princely people. For so much as one while they busied themselves in the rescue of freedome, another while of chastitie, then stood for dignitie of birth, and for the ensignes, & ornaments of honour. But of all these worthie things, there was not

not any one ouer which they held so wakefull an eye, as ouer libertie; nor could they bee corrupted by any gifts, or good turnes, as a value for betraying it. For when in a mightie people, and growing migh-tier daily, there were in the meane space many perni-cious members, of them they punished *Spurius Cassius*, suspected of affect-ing souereigntie, because hee had published the *Agrarian law*, & *Melius*, for that hee gaue lauishly, both of them with present death. Indeed, his owne father tooke revenge vpon *Spurius*, but *Sernilius Abala*, master of the Ro-

man horsemen, or cauaille-
rie, by commandement of
Quinctius, the *Dictator*,
ranne his sword through
Melius, in the middle of
the *Forum*. But *Manlius*,
the preseruer of the Capi-
tol, carrying himselfe, be-
cause hee had freed most
men of their debts, ouer-
loftily, and aboue the
garbe of a fellow-citizen,
they pitcht him headlong
from the top of the castell,
which himselfe had de-
fended. Such were the
people of *Rome* at home,
and abroad, in peace, and
in warre, during this wor-
king current of their
youth, the secund age of
their empire, in which
they

fretum.

they conquered all Ita-
lie, betweene the
Alpes, and Sea,
by force of
armes.

*The end of the first
Booke of Lvcivs
FLORVS.*

THE



the p
contin



THE
HISTORIE
OF THE ROME
M A N S.

The second Booke.

CHAP. I.

WHEN Italie was now brought vnder, & made manageable, the people of *Rome* hauing continued almost five hundred

dred yeeres, was in good earnest growne a man: and if there be any such thing, as strength , and lustie youth , then certainly they were strong , and young , and began to be hard enough for all the world. They therefore (which is a wonder , and incredible to be spoken) who had kept a strug- gling at home for well- neere five hundred yeeres (so difficult it was to set vp an Head ouer *Italy*) in one- ly the two hundred yeeres which ensued, marcht thoro- w Afrike, Europe, Asia, and in briefe , thorow the whole world, with their vi- torious armies.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

*The first Carthaginian,
or Punike warre.*

He people there-
fore conquerours
of *Italie*, after they
had runne thorow all the
length thereof, to the sea it
selfe, like a fire, which ha-
ving consumed all the
woods in it's way, is bro-
ken off at the bank of some
riuer passing betweene, in
like sort stop a while. But
when they saw within kenn
a wondrous rich bootie
lopt off as it were, and
torne away from their *Ita-*
lia, they burnt with so ex-
treme a desire of atchie-
uing

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uing it, that whereas they could not come at it by bridges, nor shut out the sea, they were resolute to vnite it to their dominion by force of armes, and so to make it againe a parcell of their continent. But lo, the destinies willing to open them a way, there wanted not a wished occasion, *Messana*, a confederate citie of *Sicilia*, complaing of the *Carthaginians* out-rages, who aymed at the conquest of *Sicilia*, as well as the *Romans*, both of them at the same time, and with equall affections, and forces, hauing in project the lordship of the world. Therefore, for assisting

sisting their associates, that
was the colour, bpt in very
deed spurred on with loue
of the prey (though the
newnesse of the attempt
troubled them, yet valour
is so full of confidence)
this rude, this shepheardish
people, and meere land-
men, did well shew, that
manhood made no differ-
ence whether it fought
on horse-back, or on ship-
boord, vpon the earth, or
waters. *Appius Clau-*
dius, Consul, they first
aduentured into those
streights which had beeene
made hideous with poë-
ticall monsters, and where
the current was violent;
but they were so farre
from

from being deterred thereby, that they made vse of the furie of the hurrying tide as of a fauour: *for falling in therewith*, they forthwith set vpon *Hiero*, king of *Syracuse*, with such celeritie, that himselfe con-
fest hee found himselfe ouercome before hee saw the enemey. *Duilius*, and *Cornelius*, Consuls, they durst also fight at sea. And the speed then vsed to build, and rigge a nauic was certainly a signe of speeding. For within three-score dayes after the timber was fell'd, an armada of one hundred and three-score saile, ridde at anchor *out of it*; so that they seemed

med not the worke of shipwrights, but as if by a kind of metamorphosis , the gods had turned them such, and changed trees to vessels. But the report which goes of the fight is maruelous , where these slugges , and heauie bottomes seized vpon the quick and nimble nauie of the aduersaries, who were much more cunning at sea, so farre as skill to shift aside oares, and to dally out the strokes of beake-heads, by yare , and readie turning. For the hands of yron, and other the grapping engines of the *Romans*, the enemie made much sport at, before the battels ioyned ; but

G were

were then compelled to
trie it out *in good earnest*,
as if they had fought on
firme land. Thus giuing
the ouerthrow at the Iles
of *Liparae*, their enemies ar-
mada either sunke, or fled,
this was their first sea-tri-
umph. The ioy whereof,
how great was it ? when
Duilius, Captaine generall
in that seruice, not thinking
one daies triumph enough,
did never come home from
any supper, so long as hee
lived, but hee would haue
torches borne lighted, and
flutes play before him, as if
hee triumphed every day.
The losse, in regard of so
great a victorie , was but
light. The other of the
Consuls,

Consuls, *Cneus Cornelius Asina*, entrapt by the enemie, vnder colour of parley, & so surprised, became a lesson against giuing credit to the faithlesse Carthaginians. *Calatinus*, Dictator, draue the Carthaginian garrisons out of *Agrigentum*, *Drepanum*, *Panormus*, *Eryx*, *Lilybaum*, well-neere all they had. The Romans were once in great feare of a mischiefe about the forrest of *Camarina*, but through the excellent vertue of *Calpurnius Flamma*, a tribune of souldiers, wee escaped. For hee, with a choise band of three hundred, did beat the enemie from a ground of aduan-

G 2 tage,

tagc, which hec had taken, and meant to haue made good against vs , holding play , till our whole armie was gotten out of danger. By which his so prosperous successse, hec matcht the glory of *Leonidas* at the straits of *Thermopyle* : in this one point our *Calpurnius* more famous then the other, that hec ouer-hued the exploit, though he drew no characters in bloud. *Iulius Cornelius Scipio*, when *Sicilia* was now become a purliew , or suburbe-prouince of the *Roman state*, and warre crept farther, crost ouer into *Sardinia*, and *Corsica*, neighbour Islands, where he so affrighted

ted the inhabitants, by raising the citie *Carala*, and so vanquisht all the *Carthaginians*, or *Panish-men*, as well by land, as sea, that nothing now was left to be conquered, but *Africa* it selfe. *Marcus Atilius Regulus* sayled with warre aboard him into *Africa*. Yet there wanted not some, who fainted at the terrible name which the *Carthaginian* seas had gotten. *Mannius*, the tribune also, augmenting by his feare this fearfull conceit, till the Generall menacing him with the naked axe, vnlesse hec obeyed, made him take heart, and put to sea, for feare of his head. They

G 3 forth.

forthwith plyde it with
oare & saile : and the feare
of our comming was such
among the *Pænish-men*,
that *Carthage* had almost
set open her gates, and been
taken. The first reward of
this martiall voyage was
the taking of the citie *Cly-
pea* (for that stands firſt in
ſight vpon the *Punick* ſhore
like a fort, and ſentinel)
and aboue three hundred
castles, besides the ſame,
were ſackt, and razed. Nor
fought they only with men
but with monsters alſo; for
a ſerpent of prodigious big-
neſſe, and bred as it were to
take vengeance on behalfe
of *Africa*, vext our campe
at *Bagrada*. But *Regulus*,
who

who conquerd all things, hauing spred the terror of his name farre, and neare, multitudes of their youth slaine, their captaines dead at his foot, or fast in chains, his nauie fraughted with infinite spoiles, which he had sent heauie laden away to *Rome*, as stiffe for triumph, laid siege to the chiefe seate of that warre, *Carthage* it selfe, and lodged close at the very gates. Here fortune wheeld about a little, only that *Rome* mighthauie the more glories to adorne it, whose greatnessse is for the more part most improved by great mischances. For the enemies turning themselues to make vse of

forreine aids, the *Lacedemonians* sent them *Xantippus* for a Generall, who being most expert in the Art of warre, gaue vs a grieuous overthrow, & the most stout *Regulus* himselfe (a misfortune which had never hapned to the *Romans* before) fell alive into the enemies hands. But he was a man able to beare so great a distresse: For his mind could neither be conquered by imprisonment, nor with the message he vndertooke; because, quite contrary to that which hee had in charge from the *Carthaginians*, he deliuered his opinion in the Roman Senate, That they should not make peace, nor yeeld

yeeld exchange of prisoners. But neither was the maiesty of the man embased by voluntarie returne to the foe, *in discharge of his honour*, nor finally, by captiuitie, nor by nayling on a gibbet for punishment: nay, all these things increased the admiration of him. For what other thing was all this else, then that the vanquisht did triumph ouer the vanquishers; and though not ouer *Carthage*, yet ouer fortunes selfe? And the *Romans* were more eager, & more offensively bent to take reuenge for *Regulus*, then to cōpasse victory. The *Carthaginians* therfore bearing their crests aloft, & the warre comming

G 5 back

back into *Sicilia*, *Metellus* Consul made such a slaughter of the enemy at *Panormus*, that there was no more stirre in that Iland. An argument of a most braue day gained, was the seizure of an hundred and twentie elephants : a great prey, had such an heard been gotten, not by warre, but by hunting. *Publius Claudius Consull*, the *Romans* were overcome, not by the enemy, but by the Gods theselues, whose ceremonies they had contemned , their nauie forthwith sinking in the place, where he had commanded the birds to be cast in, because they had giuen signes he should not fight.

Marcus

Marcus Fabius Buteo, Consul, met the enemies nauie in the African sea, about Ægymurus, sailing onward to the inuasion of Italy, and ouerthrew it. O how great a triumph perished utterly at that time, by stresse of weather ! when the pillage of the enemies ships, driuen by diverse winds, filled the shores of *Africa*, the *Syrts*, the coasts of all nations, and the Islands *about*, with wrecks, and ruins. A mighty losse, but it was not without some respect to the honour of the prince of people, the *Romans*, that the victorie was intercepted by tempest, and the triumph miscarried by shipwracke.

And

A. V. C.
DXII.

And yet when the *Carthaginian* spoyles floated vp & downe, and were split vpon all the capes of land, & Iles about, the *Roman*s triumpht notwithstanding. *Lutatius* Consul, an end was made of this warre at the Ilands called *Ægates*. A sorer sea-fight was there never; for in the enemies armada was their prouant, their land-forces, their engines, their weapons, and as it were all *Carthage*; which burthen was their bane: the *Roman*s nauie, yare, light, vnincumbred, in one kind like a land-campe, and in another, like a fight on horseba^rke, they were so guided with their oares, as with brigles, & the gallic

gallies themselues seemed living creatures , their prowes, and beakes nim- bly fitted to strike here, or there , at pleasure . The enemies vessels there- fore torne to pieces in a trice, couer'd all the sea with their shipwracks be- tweene *Sicilia*, and *Sardi- nia*. So exceeding great was that victorie , as no question was moued now about razing the bulwarks of their enemies townes. It seemed fruolous to rage against the castell, & stone- walls thereof, when *Car- thage* it selfe was swallow- ed thus in the bottom of the sea.

C H A P .

CHAP. III.

The Ligurian warre.

A.V.C.



He first Carthaginian warre thus finished, a short repose, such as might serue as it were to take breath in, followed: and for a sure signe of peace, and that armes were laide aside indeed, then first after the dayes of king *Numa*, the temple-gate of *Ianus* was shut in: but it was forthwith set open againe. For the *Ligurians*, the *Galls* of *Insibria*, and the *Illyrians* prouoked them, as in like sort did the nations from vnder the *Alps*, that is, from

A.V.C.
DXVI.

from vnder the very entrances into *Italy*, some one or other of the Gods daily egging them on, that the armes of the *Romans* might not take dust, or cancker-fret: to be briefe, quotidian, and as it were domestike enemies were as a schoole of warre to the young frie of souldiers; nor did the people of *Rome* vse this, or that nation of them otherwise, then as a whetstone to sharpen the edge-toole of their vertue vpon. The *Ligurians* dwelling close vpon the lowest ridges of the *Alpes*, betwecene *Varus*, and the riuier *Macra*, sheltred among wilde thickets, were more

more difficult to come at
then to conquer. This
tough, and swift genera-
tion of men, trusting to their
fastnesses, and feet, rather
made inroades by sleach,
like high-way theues
then an orderly warre.
Therefore, after that the
*Deceates, Oribians, Eubu-
riades, and Ingaunians, na-
tions of Liguria,* had thus
for a long time shifted for
themselves, by aduantage
of their woods, wayes, and
starting holes, *Fulvius* at
the last shuts vp their lur-
king places with smoake,
and fire, *Bebius* drawes
them downe into the
champaine, and *Posthu-
mius* so disarmed them,

as hee scarcely leaues them
yron enough to shooe a
plough.

CHAP. IIII.
The Gallick warre.

He Galls of Insu-
bria, who also dwel-
vnder the Alps,
had the mindes of wilde
beasts, and bodies huger
then for men. It is neuer-
thelesse found true by ex-
perience, that as their first
brunt is more forceable
then a mans, so their se-
cond is weaker then a wo-
mans. Bodies bred about
the Alps vnder a moist
skie, are somewhat answe-
rable

A.V.C.
DXXVIII.

rable in nature to the snow
of their seats, for so soone
as they waxe hot thorow
with fighting, they forth-
with melt into sweat, and
are as it were dissoluued
with the sunne in a mo-
ment. These, as at other
times often, but specially
now, *Britomarus* being
their captaine, solemnly
swore neuer to vnbuckle
their belts till they had
mounted the Capitoll. It
fell out iust. For *Aemi-
lius* hauing the victorie,
vngirdled them in the Ca-
pitoll. Soone after, *Ari-
ouistus* their captaine, they
vow'd to consecrate a gol-
den chaine to their God of
Warre, to be composed of
such

such spoils as they tooke
from our souldiers. *Jupiter* intercepted their vow ;
for *Flamininus* erected a
golden trophæ to *Ioue* of
the chains they wore. *Ver-
dumarus* being their king,
they promised to offer the
armours of the *Romans*
vp to *Vulcan* ; but their
vowes ranne bias. For *Ver-
dumarus* was slaine, and
Marcellus hung vp the
third magnificent, & pom-
pous spoiles, which since
the reigne of *Romulus* had
beene offred to *Jupiter Fe-
retrius*.

C H A P. V.

*The Illyrian warre.*A. V. C.
DXXIV.

THe Illyricans , or Liburnians inhabit at the farthermost roots of the Alps , betweene Arsia , and the riuer Titius , vpon the whole length of the coast of the Adrian sea for a very mightie way . They not contenting themselues vnder the reigne of Qneene Teuta , with spoiles gotten by incursions , added one heinous act to many bold ones . For they tooke our ambassadours , as they sought for an orderly redresse by law , in the points of

of wrong, and slue them, not with the sword, but like beasts of sacrifice with the butchers axe, burnt the masters of the shippes, and to make the matter fuller of dishonour, all this in a womans reigne. Therefore, *Cneus Fulvius Censumalus our Generall*, they were brought into subiection farre, and neere. So chopping off the chiefe Lords heads, we sacrificed to the ghosts of our ambassadours.

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

*The second Carthaginian warre.*A.V.C.
DXXXV.

Eoure yeeres were scarcely now ouerpast after the first *Carthaginian waire*, when lo, another brake forth, leesse in respect of the time (for it latted not aboue eighteene yeeres) but so farre beyond the former in respect of terrible ouerthrowes, that if a man compare the losse together, which both the sides sustained, hee would rather thinke the victors part to bee the partie vanquished. The noble

noble *Carthaginians* were ashamed , seeing themselves thrust out of the seas possession , and their Islands violently taken from them , and they to pay tribute , who were wont to impose it . Herevpon *Annibal*, then a boy , bound himself by oath to his father before the altar , to take revenge ; wherein hee was not slacke . Therefore to beget matter for a warre , he razed *Saguntus* to the ground , an ancient rich citie of *Spaine* , and a great , but grievous moniment of her truth , and faith to the *Romans* ; whose freedome being by name prouided for in the generall

rall articles of league, *An-*
nibal seeking causes of new
quarrels, ouerthrew to the
ground, with his owne, and
others hands, that by
breach of peace hee might
open *Italy* for himselfe.
The *Romans* make not a
greater conscience of any
thing then of keeping the
faith of leagues. Vpon ad-
vertisement therefore that
their confederate citie was
besieg'd, they did not pre-
sently runne to their wea-
pons, but did rather first
choose to assay by way of
orderly complaint, what
amends could bee had, as
rememb'reng they were al-
so in amity with *Carthagi-*
nians. Meane-while the
Saguntines

Saguntines tired with hunger, battersies, assaults, and fire, and their constancie turning into madnesse, and furie, they make a monstrous funerall pile in the most open space of their citie; and laying then themselves, and their whole substance on the top thereof, made an end of all together with sword, and fire. For this so foule a destruction, the Romans demanded the deliuerie vp of *Annibal*. But the Carthaginians paltring in the case, quoth *Fabius*, the chiefe ambassadour of the Romans, What meanes this delay? lo, in this lappe I bring you war, and peace,
H choose

choose which of them you like best, and take it among you. And when at these words the voice went round, hee should giue them at his pleasure, which he would; Bee it war then, said he; and therewithall flinging open the skirts of his robe, in the midst of the Counsel-house, which hee had gather'd hollow, and held vp till then, hee did it with such an horrour as if hee had indeed powr'd warre among them out of his lap, or bosome. The end of this war was suitable to the beginning. For as if the last curses of the *Saguntines* in that their publike self-slaughter, & finall fire

fire had commanded such obsequies to bee celebrated, their ghosts were sacrificed vnto with the deuastation of *Italy*, the captiuitie of *Africa*, and the destruction of kings and Generals of armies, by whom that warre was managed. When as therefore that sad, and dismal storm, and tempest of the *Carthaginian warre* once stirring in *Spaine*, had forged out of the *Saguntine* fires, those lightnings, and thunders, now long in breeding, and aim'd at *Rome*, immediately then, as carryed with a whirl-winde, it rusht throw the middle of the *Alps*, and fell vpon *Italy*

H 2 from

from the snowie toppe of those mountaines made higher then they were of themselues by fame, and fables, as if it had beeene from heauen. The first rages of the charge burst straight-way forth with horrible violence, betweene the riuer of *Po*, and *Ticinum*. There, *Scipio* Generall, the *Roman* army was put to flight, and the Generall himselfe had fayne wounded as hee was, into the hands of the enemy, if his sonne, then wanting of eighteene yeerces old, had not rescued his father from certaine death it selfe with bold bestriding him. And this shall bee that *Scipio*, who

who growes vp to the destruction of *Africa*; and shall make a surname to himselfe out of her calamities. After this ouerthrow at *Ticinum* followed that of *Trebia*. This second storne of warre wrought the furious effects thereof, *Sempronius Consul*. There the craftie enemies, in a cold, & snowy day, hauing first well warm'd themselves at fires, and suppled their limbs with oyle, men (a wonder to bee spoken) coming out of the South, and sun-burnt climats, ouercame vs at home with our own winter. The third lightnings of *Annibal* flew randome at vs by *Trasime-*

A. V. C.
DXXXI.

H 3 nus

nus lake, *Flamininus* our Generall. There also, the *Carthaginians* vented another new trick of their trade. For the lake lying hiddē vnder a thick mist, the cauallerie shadowed from sight with twigs, & long osiers which grew in the marsh, gaue a suddē charge vpon our rere. Neuerthelesse wee cannot blame the enemy, but our selues. For swarms of bees which clustred vpō the *Romā* ensigns, their gilt eagles vnwilling to come out, and an huge earthquake at the ioyning of the battels, all of the unlucky signes, had forewarned our rash Generall of the event, and presented it, but that the concourse of

of the horse, & foot, & the extraordinary lowd clash-
ing of their weapons gaue
to *Flaminus* alone the ho-
nor of leading them on , a-
gainst the other *Consuls* li-
king. The fourth, & the al-
most deadly wound of the
empire was at *Canne* , an
obscure village of *Apulia*,
but through the greatness
of the blow which was re-
ceiued there, it got to be fa-
mous at the cost of fortie
thousand liues. In that
place the General himselfe,
earth, heauen, the day, and
all things else consented to
the fall of that vnfornatuate
army. For *Annibal* not con-
tent to haue put counter-
feit fugitives vpon vs, who

H 4 seeing

seeing their vantage, forthwith set vpon our men at their backs, but that most dangerous captaine hauing moreouer in the open fields, markt the nature of the place where the sunne-beams did beat hottest, the dust was infinite, and the castorne winde blew stint as it were, he so marshall'd his battels, that the Romans standing with their faces towards all these disaduantages, himselfe had the whole fauour of the skie, the winde, the dust, & sun at once to fight for him. The enemies therfore were so glutted with the execution of two most mighty hosts, that *Annibal* himself bade

bade his souldiers, *spare the sword*. Of the two Consuls, the one fled, the other was slaine; hard to say, whether of them the more braue therein. *Æmilius* ashamed to suruiue, *Varro* despaired not of better. Signes of the greatnes of the ouerthrow were these, the riuver *Aufidus* ran bloud for a while, a bridge of dead carcases made at *Annibals* commādemēt ouer *Gellus* brooke, two bushels of gold rings sent to *Carthage*, and the estimate of *Roman* gentlemen slaine, calculated not by tale, but measure. It was then past all doubt, that *Rome* had scene her last day, & that *Annibal*, with-

H 5 in

in fife dayes, might haue feasted in the Capitol, if (as the *Carthaginian*, *Maharbal*, *Bomilcar's* sonne, is reported to haue said) *Annibal* had as well vnderstood how to make vse of his victory, as how to obtaine it. But, as the common voice goeth, either the fate of *Rome* ordain'd to bee empresse of the earth, or *Annibals* euill *Genius*, or the Gods of *Carthage* now auerted, carried him a diuerse way. For when hee might haue put his victory home, he rather made choise to enjoy it, & suffred *Rome* to rest, while hee progresst to *Campania*, & *Tarent*, where both he, and

and his armie lost, by, and
by their spirit so, as it was
truly said, that *Capua* was
Annibals Cannæ. For him
whom neither the *Alps*,
nor force of armes could
daunt, *Campania* alone, and
the delicate warme springs
of *Baiae* did (who would
beleeue it ?) subdue. Mean-
while the *Romans* tooke
breath , and rise as it were
from death to life againe.
Weapons wanted : they
tooke them downe out of
the temples. Fresh souldi-
ers wanted : they minister
the oath of warre to their
bondmen, and make them
free. Treasure wanted : the
lords of the counsell bring
gladly all they had, leauing
no

no gold to themselues, but what was in their brooches, belts, and rings : the knights, and gentlemen followed the Senatours example , and the commoners the gentlemens : to bee briefe, *Leuinus*, and *Marcellus* Consuls, such abundance of riches was brought together out of priuate contributions for the publike service, that the eschequer had scarcely bookes, and clerks enow to enter the particulars. What shall we say of them at this time, in the choise of magistrats ? how great was the wisdome of the centurics, or hundred-men, when the yonger sort aske counsel

of

of the ancient, whom they should nominate for Consuls? For it stood them vp-on, not to deale with faire force onely against so cunning an enemy, who had so often beaten them, but to meet with him also in his owne policies. The first hope of their empires recouerie, and, as I may say, reciuall thereof, was *Fabius*, who inuented a new method of vanquishing *Anibal*, *Not to fight*. And from hence it was, that in happie time for *Rome* hee got the nick-name, to bee called, *The draw-backe*, or *Cunctator*: and from hence it came, that the people stiled him, *The shield of the state*.

state. Hee therefore so ground and punned *Anni-*
bal, by coasting him thorow all *Samnium*, the for-
rests of *Falernus*, and *Gau-*
rus, that whom plaine strength could not breake
in pieces, delay might fret,
and weare. Soone after,
Claudius Marcellus, Gene-
rall, they durst also encoun-
ter him, came hand to
hand, draue him out of his
Campania, and forced him
to rayse his siege from be-
fore *Nola*. They durst in
like sort, *Sempronius Grac-*
chus Generall, pursue him
thorow *Lucania*, and set
vpon his backe in his re-
treat; though, O the shame!
the Romans were compel-
led

led to fight with the hands
of their bondslaues. O the
horrible confidence of a
people, among so many
aduersities ! O the high
haughtiness, and brauerie
of their spirit, in their so
extreme & afflicted estate,
that being doubtfull of kee-
ping *Italy*, they durst not
withstanding tend to other
places ; and when their e-
nemisies flew vp and downe
at their throats, ouer all
Campania, and *Apulia*, and
made halfe *Afrike* in *Italie*,
did both at one time beare
the brunt of his assaults,
and at the same time dis-
patched forces into *Sicilia*,
Sardinia, *Spaine*, and other
parts of the world. *Marcel-*
lus

Ius was sent into *Sicilia*, which held not out long: for the power of the whole Island was put apart into one citie. *Syracuse*, that great, and till that time, un-conquered chiefe-towne, though defended by the wit of *Archimedes*, did yeeld at last. Her treble wall, alike number of castles, her hauen of marble, and her fountaine *Aretbusa*, so farre renowned, what auayled they other then thus farre onely, that the citie was spared, in respect of her beautie? *Gracchus* seized *Sardinia*: neyther did the wildnesse of the Islanders, nor the monstrous cragges of their mad moun-taines

taines (for so they were called) stand them in *any* stead. A terrible course was taken with their cities, and with their Citie of cities, *Caralis*, that the headstrong nation, scarce worth killing, might bee tamed at last with the lacke of their natiue soyle. The two *Scipio's*, *Cneus*, and *Publius*, sent into *Spaine*, had pluckt away once all hope from the *Carthaginians*, but lost their hold againe, being destroyed by the cunning inuentions of the aduersarie. The *Scipio's* had gotten indeede great dayes, when they gaue ouerthrowes; but the one of them was circumuented

uented and slaine by their dangerous deuices, as hee was busie to entrench ; and the other *of them*, hauing fled into a tower, was ouerwhelmed frō round about with fire-brands. That *Scipio* therefore, who dispatcht with an armie into *Spaine*, to reuenge his fa-ther, and his *uncles* death, was the man to whom the fates decreed so great a sur-name out of the conquest of *Africa* , recovered all *Spaine*, that braue martiall countrey , ennobled for cheualrie, and men of the sword , that seed-plot of the enemies armies , that schoole-mistresse of *Anni-bal* himselfe; he conquered all

all of it, I say (though incredible to say it) from the pillars of *Hercules* to the Ocean, and I know not whether more speedily, or more easily : the speed, foure yeeres speake ; the easinesse, one onely citie manifesteth , being taken vpon the same day in which it was besieged; and it was a fortunate signe of *Africa's conquest to ensue*, that *Carthage in Spaine* was so easily taken. Certaine it is notwithstanding, that the admirable conti-nencie of the Generall was of greatest force to subdue the prouince : for he restored their yong sonnes, and daughters, were they never

uer so pleasing, or faire, back
to the barbarous, without
permitting them to come
in his sight, that hee might
not seeme to haue once lipt
or skimd the honour of
their chastitie so much, as
with beholding them. This
was then the carriage of
the *Romans* in diuers coun-
tryes abroad, who yet, for
all that, could not be rid of
Annibal, who stuck close to
them in the bowels of *Ita-
lie*; for most nations had
revolted vnto him, and
himselfe, a most smart and
excellent captaine, vsed
Italian forces against *Italy*.
We neuerthelesse had tri-
ced him out of most of her
townes and countries. *Ta-
rentus*

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rentus came in againe of it selfe. Capua, the seat,dwelling house , and the other as it were, Carthage of Annibal, was now also gayned backe, the losse whereof so greatly grieued the man, that thereupon hee turned all his strengthvpon Rome. O people, worthie to bee lords of the earth , worthie of all fauour , and to haue the gouernment of the affaires of men , and gods ! Driuen to the worst of feates, yet gaue they not ouer their enterprise , and doubtfull how to keepe their owne citie , they, for all that, quitted not Capua, but entrusting a part of their armie to Appius Confull,

full, and the residue following *Flaccus* into *Rome*, they fought where they were not, as well as where they were. Why wonder we therefore? For *Annibal* encamping within three miles of *Rome*, was resisted by the Gods (nor will I shame to confess it) I say by the Gods themselves, because such store of raine fell at euery remoue of his, that he seemed put backe by diuine prouision; not as in defence of heauen, but to keepe him off from the citie-walls, and *Capitol*. Hee therefore departed, & fled, and retired into the farthest nooke of *Italy*, hauing done all he could against *Rome*, sauing

b.2.
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sauing only giuen it assault.
It is but a trifle to speake of,
but yet of much efficacie,
to shew the magnanimitie
of the *Romans*, in that the
very field it selfe, where
Annibal encamped, being,
during the siege, set to sale,
found a chapman. On the
other side, *Annibal*, to imi-
tate their confidence, cryed
the goldsmiths row in the
citie, but no man would
buy of him. And thus we
may see there were presa-
ges enow. But so great
vertue of men, and so much
fauour of the Gods came to
nothing. For *Asdrubal*,
brother of *Annibal*, came
out of *Spaine* with a new
armie, new strengths, new
weight

weight of warre. Rome had
beene vndoubtedly quite
ruined, had that man ioy-
ned with his brother : but
Claudius Nero, and Linus
Salinator, vtterly distrest
him as he was encamping.
Nero kept Annibal off in
the farthest corner of Italy.
Linus marcht with ensigns
spred, into the quite oppo-
sitc quarter, that is, vp to
the very iawes of the first
descence from the Alpes in-
to Italie, the distance as
great, from our other camp,
as all the length of Italie.
It is not easie to say, with
what high wit, and speed,
the two Consuls vntied
their campes, and giving
battell to Asdrubal, not
aware

aware of that union, destroide him utterly, *Annibal* al this while not once dreading what was done. Sure it is, that when the newes came to *Aniball*, and hee saw his brothers head tost out before his trenches, I acknowledge (quoth hee) the vnluckines of *Carthage*. This was the mans first confession, not without a sure presage of the fate which hung ouer his head. And now it was certainte out of *Anibals* own mouth, that *Aniball* might be vanquished. But the people of *Rome*, full of confidence, after so many fortunate successes, held it a gallant attempt to make an end of

I the

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the quarrell, with the sore
enemie they had, and
that at his owne home, in
Africa. *Scipio* therefore
captain general, they trans-
ported thither the whole
weight of warre, beginning
to imitate *Aniball*, and to
pay him backe in his *Afri-
ca*, for the mischieves hee
did in their *Italy*. O yee
Gods ! what forces of *Af-
druball*, what armies of
king *Syphax* did hee ouer-
throw ? what, and how
great were those two
camps, which hee in one
night consumed with fire ?
To conclude, hee was not
now within three miles of
Carthage, as *Aniball* had
beene of *Rome*, but battred
the

besieg'd gates themselues therof: and thereby wrung Anibal out of *Italie*, vpon which hee lay hard, and heauie. Since *Rome*Italy, the other of *Spain*, confronted each the other in battle-ray. But yet they came first to a parley about articles of peace: at which both of them stood a good while without speaking a word, as if mutuall admiration had fixt them to the ground. But when they could not agree vpon a

I 2 peace,

peace, the trumpets sound a charge. It is cleare, by confession of both parties, that no armies could bee better marshall'd, nor any battell be sorer fought, as *Scipio* reported of *Anibal's* armie, and *Anibal* of *Scipio's*. But *Aniball* notwithstanding gaue place, and *Africa* became the conquerours reward, and, after *Africa*, the whole earths empire also.

CHAP.

CHAP. VII.
*The first Macedonian, or
Philippian Warre.*

None thought it now a shame to be overcome, when Carthage was. Macedonia, Greece, Syria, and all other nations, as if carried with a certaine current, and torrent of fortune, by and by followed Africa. But the first who followed were the Macedonians, a people which had once affected the worlds Monarchie. Though therefore a Philip was king then, the Romans notwithstanding seemed to themselves to haue to deal in him with great Alexander.

I 3 The

The Macedonian warre was greater in the name therof, then was answerd in the performances of the nation: The cause of the war grew by reason of the league which Philip had made with Anibal, hauing then a long while tyrannized Italie: which cause increased when the Athenians implored aide against Philips iniuries, in which, exceeding the rights of victorie, hee shewed his rage vpon temples, altars, and moniments of the dead ; The Senate thought good to minister succour to so noble suitors: For the kings of countreys, Captaines generall , common-weales , and nations, had

had sought to this citie for protection: *Lævinus* therefore Consul, the people of *Rome* then first entred the *Ionian sea*, and trended along the whole coast of *Greece*, with, as it were a triumphant nauie: for they aduanced in open view the spoyles of *Sycilie*, *Sardinia*, and *Africa*, and a laurell growing *unplanted* out of the sterne of the Admirall promised manifest victory. *Attalus*, king of *Pergamus*, came in with aids to us of his owne accord. There came also the *Rhodians*, expert men at Sea, and with them on the water, and with horse, and foote on land, the Consul made

all to shake. The king twice ouercome , twice put to flight , twice stript out of his campe, yet nothing was so terrible to the *Macedonians* as the sight it selfe of their wounds , which being not made with darts, or arrowes, nor wigh any *Greekish* weapons, but with huge iauelins , and swords as huge , were wider then death had neede of. Verily , *Flaminius* Generall , wee pierced through the *Chaonian* mountaynes, till then impassable , wee passed the riuer *Pindarus*, running through broken places , and brake throughe the very barres themselues of *Macedonia*; into which to haue

haue entred , was it selte
a victorie. For from that
day forward , the king ne-
uer daring to trie his for-
tune in battell againe , was
vanquisht at the dogges-
heads , or the hillocks cal-
led *Cynocephale* , and that
in only one encounter , or
petie skirmish , rather then
a foughten field , the Con-
full granting him to bee in
peace , and leaue to enjoy
his kingdome . And to
take away all prints , or
tokens of hostilitie ; hee
repressed *Thebes* , and *Eub.
ea* , and the immoderate
enterprises of the *Laced.e.
monians* vnder *Nabis* ; and
restored the *Greekes* to
their ancient state , that

I 5 they

they might liue after their
owne Lawes, and bee as
free as their fore-fathers.
O what reioygements were
then ! O what comfortable
cryes ! when this pro-
clamation was made by
the publike officer in the
theater of *Nemea*, at the
Quinquennal, or fiue-yeer-
ly playes ! O what were
the shewts, and clamours !
what abundance of flowrs
sprinkled vpon the Con-
sul ! yea, they made the
Herald speake out that
sweet word againe, and a-
gaine, which pronounced
Achaia free; nor did they
otherwise relish that pro-
clamation, or edict of the
Consull, then as they would
haue

hane done some excellently
pleasing lesson plaide vpon
soft wind-instruments, or
violins.

C H A P. VIII.

*The warre in Syria with
king Antiochus.*

Presently after the Macedonians, and king Philip, Antiochus tooke his turne to bee conquerd, by a kinde of chance, fortune, as it were of purpose, so marshalling matters, that as the Roman empire went forward by degrees from Africke into Europe; it might also roll

A. V. C.
D L XI.

roll from *Europe*, into *A-sia*, causes of warre offering themselues without seek-ing, that the course of victo-ric might saile onward in order as the world stood sited. There was no warre of which there went so ter-rible a fame as of this. For those *Persians*, who were of old, the eastern world, *Xer-xes*, and *Darius*, came then to minde, in whose dayes mountaines were cut thro-rough, and the sea was coverd with sailes. Besides this, certaine prodigious signes which seemed to threa-ten somewhat from hea-uen, bred terrorre; for *A-pollio* at *Cumæ* was in a con-tinuall sweate. But this was

was nothing else sauе
the God-heads agonie in
fauour of his *beloued*
Asia. Nor, to say truth,
did any countrey so a-
bound with mony, riches,
and munition, as *Syria*:
but they were *all* in the
hands of so cowardly a
king, as could glorie in no-
thing more, then that hee
was overcome by the *Ro-*
mans. *Antiochus* was thrust
into this warre, vpon the
one side by *Thoas*, chiefe of
the *Aetolians*, seeking in
vaine to draw the *Romans*
with him against the *Ma-*
cedonians; and vpon the o-
ther side *Annibal*, who be-
ing foil'd in *Africa*, a fu-
gitive

gitive also, and impatient
of peace, sought ouer the
world where to finde out
an enemy of the *Roman*
people. And what man-
ner of danger might that
haue proued, had that king
giuen himselfe ouer to his
directions? if *Annibal*, now
quite downe, had beeene
trusted with the power of
Asia? But *Antiochus*,
relying vpon his owne a-
bilities, and the title of a
king, held it enough that
hee moued warre by him-
selfe. *Europe* did now
without controuersie be-
long to the *Romans*. *An-*
tiochus demanded backe
the citie of *Lysimachia*, vp-
on the coast of *Thrace*,
built

built in *Europe* by his ancestors, as a parcell of his inheritance. With this as it were starre, or constella-
tion, the tempest of the *Asi* in warre being stirred,
kings assembling in extra-
ordinarie number; and de-
fiance brauely giuen, when
Antiochus had thus wake-
ned all the humours of
Asia with wonderfull
noise, and tumult, hee be-
tooke himselfe to sports, &
wanton pleasures, as if hee
had already gotten the
garland. The Iland *Eubaea* was diuided from the
maine land with *Eurypus*,
a narrow sea having many
ebbes, and flowes here *An-*
tiochus pitching his paui-
lions

lions of silke, and gold, hard vpon the brinke of the murmuring sea, at the sound of flutes, and other musick, and though it were winter, yet had hee roses brought fresh from all parts, and lest hee should in nothing seeme to play the captaine, he tooke musters of fine young boyes, and girls. Such a king therefore as this, whom his owne riotous humours had already conquer'd, the people of *Rome*, assailing that Iland, by *Marcus Atilius Glabrio*, Consul, at the very first bruit of approach was glad to flic the place. And albeit he had gotten to so notable a steep~~e~~

steepc passage as that of Thermopylae (euer to bee glorious in the death of those three hundred Lacedemonians) yet not da- ring to trust that strength, the Romans made him giue way aswell at land , as sea. Without delay he returns into Asia. The charge of his nauie roial hee com- mitted to Polyxenes , and Annibal . For himselfe could not endure so much as to looke vpon a fight. So his whole force at sea was tornē in pieces by the gallies of Rhodes, our Æ- milius Regillus their Ad- miral. That Athēns may not flatter it selfe, we ouer- came Xerxes in Antiochus, in

in *Æmilius* wee matcht
Themistocles, and did as
great an exploit in taking
Ephesus, as the *Greekes* did
in taking *Salamina*. At that
time *Scipio* Consul, his
brother, that *Scipio Africanus* who had so lately
conquer'd *Carthage*, ser-
ving voluntary vnder him
there, as lieutenant gene-
rall, it seemed good to
make an end of that warre.
The king was already bea-
ten out of the sea, but wee
goe farther. Our campe is
pitcht at the riuver *Meander*, and the mountaine
Sipylus. It is incredible to be
spoken what powers of his
owne, and of his friends
the king had there. Three
hundred

hundred thousand foot, and not a lesse number of horse, and of scithed chariots ; besides these, elephants of an huge size, glittering in gold, purple, siluer, and their owne iuorie, stood as bulwarks on both bands of the battell. But all these preparations were hindred by their owne *confusione* greatnessse, and with a shoure, which powring suddenly downe did, most luckily for vs, wet, and weaken the strings of the *Perfian* bowes. There was first a feare, by and by a flight, and then a triumph. *Antiochus* overcome, and humbling himselfe, it pleased the *Romans* to

to vouchsafe him peace, & a piece of his owne kingdome, so much the more willingly, because hee had so easily giuen it ouer.

CHAP. IX.

The Ætolian warre.

A. V. C.
DLXIV.

THe Ætolian warre succeeded, as good reason would, to this of the Syrian. For *Antiochus* thus brought vnder foot, the *Romans* prosecuted the unquencht firebrands of the *Asian warre*. Therefore *Fulvius Nobilior* had in committion to execute that reuenge, who forthwith layes siege unto, and

Lib. 2.
c, &
king-
more
e had

varre
good
to
An-
der
ecu-
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n to
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oto,
nd

and batters *Ambracia*, the
citie roial of king *Pyrrhus*.
Yeelding followed. The
Athenians, and *Rhodians*
became intercessours for
the *Etolian*. And wee
were mindefull of their
friendship. So it pleased
vs to pardon them. But the
warre crept on farther to
the neighbour places a-
bout, of *Cephalenia*, *Zacyn-*
thus, and all the Iles in that
sea, betweene the *Cerauni-*
an mountaines, and the
cape of *Maleum*, accessory
members of the *Etolian*
warre.

CHAP.

CHAP. X.

*The Istrian warre.*A. V. C.
DLXXVI.

He *Istrians* follow
the *Aetolians* in
fortune, whose
side they had lately taken.
The beginnings of the war
were successfull to the
foe, but were withall the
cause of their destruction.
For after they had entred
the *Roman* camp, by force,
and were masters of a gal-
lant bootie, *Caius Claudius*
Pulcher sets vpon them a-
fresh, as they were for the
most part in their iollitic
at sports, and banquets,
and so vomited vp the
victorie they had gotten,
with

with their bloud, and liues together. Spulo himselfe, their king, being shifted away on horsebacke, and tumbling downe drunke oftentimes, ouerswaid as hee was with surfeit, and swimming in the head, was hardly at last brought to vnderstand hee was a prisoner, when he came to himselfe.

C H A P. XI.
The Gallo-Græcian warre.



He ruin of Syria drew the Gallo-Græcians also after it. They had sided with Antiochus. It is doubtfull, whe-

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DLXIV.

whether *Manlius* was grecidic of a triumph, or fained, for gaining it, that hee had seene them in person; howsoever, hee, though victoriouſ, was certainly denied to triumph, because the Senate approued not the cause of the warre. Those *Gallo-Græcians*, as their compound name sheweth, were a mixt and mongrell people; being the remains of those *Galls* which had wasted *Greece* vnder *Brennus*, and proceeding eastward still, seated themselves in the middle of *Asia*. As therfore the seeds of plants alter kinde by shifting soil, so their naturall fiercenesse was mollifide with the delicacies

licacies of *Asia*. They were broken, and put to flight in two battels, though vpon our comming they abandon'd their habitations, & retired themselves among the highest of their moutaines, which the *Toliflobages*, and *Tectosages* had now possessed. Beaten from both sides of their couert with slings, and shot of arrowes, they submitted themselves to a perpetuall peace. But they were kept bound by occasion of a kinde of wonder, when they would haue bitten, & torne their bonds in sunder with their teeth, each offering to the other his throat to choak. For *Chio-*

K mara,

mara, wife of Orgiagon, a
pettie king of theirs, rauish'd by a Roman captaine,
gaue a memorable example of wiuely vertue, for she
cut off the fellowes head from his shoulders, and
escaping from her guard, brought it to her Lord, &
husband.

CHAP. XII.

*The war with king Perses,
or the second Macc-
donian.*

 Hough nations af-
ter nations were
pluckt into subiec-
tion by the ruin which the
Syrian warre drew with it,
yet

yet Macedonia lifted vp her head again. The memory, & remembrance of what they had once been noble, would not suffer that most valiant nation to bee in quiet, and *Perse*s succeeded to king *Philip*, who bearing the same mind, thought it stood not with the honour of his countrey, to haue it made vassall forever. The *Macedonians* brake forth far more violently vnder him then vnder his father. For they had drawn the *Thracians* to be a part of their strengths, and so they made a temper in their discipline of warre betweene the boistrous qualities of *Thrace*, & the

diligence of *Macedonia*. Hercunto the kings owne policies gaue helpe, who making the top of mount *Æmus* his station, tooke a view from thence of all his confines, & so wall'd *Macedonia* euery-where in with men, & munition, by planting castels in abrupt places, as there seemed no way left for enemies to invade his *Macedonia*, unles it were from out of the clowds. But *Quintus Marcius Philippus*, Consul, the people of *Rome* entring that prouince, after they had carefully first searcht al the passages, got through by the marshes of *Aesculis*, & those sharp, & lofty places,

ces, doubtfull whether hills,
or skie, ouer which it see-
med the very fowles of the
ayre could not find a way,
and came powring downe
vpon the king with a thun-
der-crack of war, as hee sat
secure, and dreamt of no
such matter. His affright
was such, that he caused all
his mony to be drown'd in
the sea, for safety; and al his
ships to bee fired, to keepe
them frō burning. When
greater, and thicker garri-
sons were afterwards plan-
ted to guard the passages a-
gainst vs, Paulus Consul,
other waies were invented
to conquer Macedonia; the
Consul, with admirable
wit, and industry, offering

at one place, and breaking in at another, whose comming it selfe was so terrible to *Perses*, as hee durst not bee present at the seruice, but committed the war to bee managed by his captains. Therfore ouercome in absence, he fled to sea, & to the Iland there of *Samothrace*, relying vpon the priuileges of that sanctuarie; as if temples, and altars could protect the man, whom his sword & moutaines could not. There was never any king did longer retaine the conscience of his lost estate; for when hee wrote to the *Roman* Generall from out of the temple whither hee
was

nomenque
epistola no-
taret.

was fled, and styld the let-
ter, he put himselfe downe
in it by the name of king.
Neither was euer any one
more reverently respectiue
of captiue maiestie then
Paulus, for the enemy cō-
ming into sight, hereceived
him into the temple, and
admitted him to his feasts,
warning his sons to stand
in awe offortune, that was
able to doe such things vñ-
to the mighty. Among all
the most goodly triumphs
which the *Roman* people
led, and saw, this ouer *Ma-*
cedonia was chiefe, as that
which tooke vp three
whole dayes with the
shew, vpon the first of
which were statues, and
K 4 pictures

pictures presented ; vpon the second, warlike furnitures, and money ; and vp on the third, the captiues, among whom was king *Perse* himselfe, who not as yet recouer'd out of his amazement, was as a man astonished with the vnexpected euil. But the people of *Rome* felt the ioy of the glory, long before the arriuall of the conquerours letters which brought the newes : for vpon the same day in which king *Perse* was ouercome, it was knowne at *Rome*. Two youngmen mounted on white coursers, washt off their dust and bloud at the lake *Iuturna*. These broght the

the tidings, and were generally thought to be *Castor*, and *Pollux*, because they were a paire; to haue been at the battell, because they were gorie; and to haue come fresh out of *Macedonia*, because they were panting hot as yet.

C H A P. XIII.

The Illyrian warre.

He (as it were) infection of the *Macedonian* war drew in the *Illyrians*. They were entertain'd in pay by king *Perseus*, to trouble, all they could, the *Romans* at their backes. *Anicius*, lieutenant-

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nant-*Praetor*, subdued them in an instant. It was enough, that he razed *Sco-dra*, their principall citie. The whole nation did forthwith yeeld it selfe. To bee briefe, this warre was made an end of, before they at *Rome* did heare it was begun.

CHAP. XIII.

*The third Macedonian
warre with Andri-*
cus.

A.V.C.
DCV.



HE *Cartbagini-*
ans, and Macedo-
nians, as if it were
agreed vpon betweene
them, each to bee thrice
over-

ouercome , tooke armes
againe by a kinde of fate,
both of them about a time.
But the first who threw
the yoake off, were the
Macedonians, by so much
harder to be reduced then
before, while it was held a
matter of nothing to reduce
thē. The cause of the war
is in a manner to be blusht
at. For *Andriscus*, a very
base fellow, vnown whether
a free man, or a bond,
certainly one who tooke
pay, did enter upon the
quarrel, and kingdome at
once. And for that hee, be-
ing but a meere counterfeit,
was notwithstanding cal-
led *Philip* by the people,
by reason of resemblance,
it

it filled his kingly shape, and kingly name, with a kingly spirit also. Therefore, while the people of *Rome*, contemning these matters, employed no greater a person against him, then *Iuuentius*, a *Prætor*, they rashly venter on a man strong at that time, not onely in *Macedonians*, but in huge ayds out of *Thrace*. Wherby they, otherwise invincible, were ouercome in battell, not by true, and very kings, but this phantastike, and playerly one. But *Metellus*, another *Prætor*, tooke a most found reuenge for the losse of *Iuuentius*, and of

of the legion which hee commanded : for hee both cōdemn'd Macedonia to the state of bondage, & brought *Andriscus* in chaynes to *Rome*, deliuerd vp into our hands , by that *Vainod* , or pety king of *Thrace* , to whom hee had fled for succour: fortune neverthelesse shewing him thus much fauour in his miseries , that the *Romans* carryed him aswell in triumph, as if hee had beeene a king indeede.

C H A P.

CHAP. XV.
*The third Carthaginian, or
Punicke warre.*

A.V.C.
DCIV.

He third war against Africa was short in respect of the time (for it was but foure yeeres worke) and, in comparison of the other two, the least in labour. For the fight was not so much with the men, as with the citie it selfe, the event whereof was certainly the greatest that could bee: for it made an end of *Carthage*. To comprehend in minde the summe of those three times it was thus, in the first, the warre was begun, in the se-
cond

cond it was driuen away *out of our coasts*, in the third it was ended. The cause of this *last warre* was, for that, contrary to the articles of league, the *Carthaginians* had once prepared an army at land and sea, against the *Numidians*, and often terri-fide the borders of *Massas* kingdome. Wee bare fauour to this good and friendly king. When the war was settled, the Senate debated what should become of *Carthage*. *Cato*, whose hatred admitted no satisfaction, would haue it utterly rased: but when the Consull demanded ano-thers opinion, *Scipio Nasica* stood to haue it preferued, lest

left the feare of a riuall citie remoued, the felicitie of Rome might growe ouer-ranke, and riotous. The Senate made choise of a middle way, which was, to remoue the citie out of her old seate. For nothing seemed to them more honorable, then to haue such a *Carthage* as should not bee feared. *Manilius* therefore, and *Censorinus*, Consuls, the people of Rome inuading *Carthage*, the nauie thereof (which vpon ouverture of peace they willingly yeelded) was, in sight of the citie, fired. Then calling foorth the princes, they commanded them, vpon perill of their heads, to depart

part the countrey. Which blacke decree kindled so great choler in them, as they resolued to endure the worst that could be, *rather then obey it*. Lamentations hereupon did forthwith fill the citie, and the crie went round, **T o A R M E s**, the finall resolution beeing, whatsoever came of it, to rebell. Not for that they had now any hope left to free themselves, but because they held it better that *Carthage* should bee ruind by their owne hands, then their enemies. The furie of the rebels may be coniectured by this, that they plukt downe house-tops, and houses, with that timber

ber to build a new nauie; for want of yron & brasie, their smiths wrought gold, and siluer into armour; and the matrons clipt the haire of their heads to make cordage for engins. *Mancinus Consull*, the siege waxt hot both at land, and sea. The hauen of the fortifications, and the first, and second wal were dismantled, when the castle notwithstanding, called *The Byrs*, made such a resistance as if it had been another citie. Though there was no doubt of overthrowing it, yet the *Scipio's* seemd ordaind by destinie for that purpose. The people therefore of *Rome* require to haue a *Scipio* for accom-

accomplishing that warre. And that was the sonne of *Paulus*, conquerour of *Macedonia*, whom the sonne of that great *Scipio Africa-nus* had adopted, to vphold the glory of his house, with this intention of the fates, that the citie which the grandfather had humbled, the grandchild should subuert. The enemies being shut vp within the castle, the *Romans* sought also to cut off the sea. But the *Carthaginians* digge out a new hauen vpon another side of the towne, not to flee out at, for no man did beleue they could escape, but from the which a new armada issued, as if it had growne vp

vp suddainely of it selfe.
Meane-while no day , nor
night went ouer their
heads , in which some new
worke , some new engine,
some new band of forlorne
fellowes appeared not , like
so many sodaine flashes of
flame rising out of cinders,
after the fire hath been bu-
ried in ouerwhelming rub-
bish . But things at last
growing absolutely despe-
rate , fortie thousand men
yeelded themselues , and ,
that which you would
scarce thinke , Asdruball
was the first man *of them*.
How much more boldly
did a woman , the wife of
the captaine ? who taking
her two children , threwe
her-

herselfe with them from the top of the house into the middle of the fires, following that Queenes example, which had founded *Carthage*. How mightie a citie was destroid, may by the long continuance of the burning (to let other arguments goe) be conuinced. For the fire which the enemies themselves had kindled of their owne accord in their dwellings, and temples, with intent, that so much of the citie as they were not able to deliuer from the *Roman* triumphs, might be consumed, could not be extinguished in seuenteen whole dayes together.

CHAP.

CHAP. XVI.

*The Achaian warre.*A.V.C.
DCVI.

Corinth, the Metropolis of Achaia, presently followed the fortune of Carthage, as if that were an age for subversion of cities. Corinth, the beauty of Greece, is situated upon a narrow necke of land betweene the Ionian, and Ægean seas, as a spectacle, or pageant. it was destroyed (alas the wrong !) before it was registred in the list of proclaimed enemies. Critolaus was the cause of this warre, who made vse of the freedome giuen by the Romans, against the Ro-

mans,

mans, and it being vncertain whether hee did not also strik their ambassadors with the hand, he for certain did it with his tongue. *Metellus* therefore, chiefly busie in ordering the affaires of *Macedonia*, had now this also added to his charge, to take reuenge. From hence grew the *Achaian warre*, and *Metellus*, Consull, had the chase, and execution of *Crito* & his first forces, through the open fields of *Elis* all along the bankes of *Alpeus*. One battell made an end of the warre. And now the citie it selfe was begirt with a siege, when, as the fates would haue it, *Mummius* came to the victory, which

Me-

Metellus had foughten for. Mummius, by the aduantage of that honour which the other had atchicued, vanquisht the enemies armie at the very entrance of the Isthmus, or land-necke, and dyed the heauens on each side thereof with bloud. Finally , the inhabitants abandoning the citie, it was first sackt, and then at sound of trumpet quite defaced. What store of statues, rich garments, and goodly moniments in tables were torn downe, burnt, and cast about ? what riches were carred away, and fired, you may from hence coniecture that al the Corinthian brasie which is at this day so much

much commended through the world, is found to bee but the remayne of these consumings : for the violence vsed against this most wealthy citie set an higher rate vpon the brasse therof, because multitudes of statues, and pictures, consisting of brasse, gold , and siluer, melting in the fire , the veines of the metall ranne in one, and mixt together.

CHAP. XVII.
Acts done in Spaine.

AS Corinth followed Carthage, so Numantia followed Corinth. And it was not long first, before

fore no part of the world was free from armes. After these two most famous Cities were consumed, warre did spread it selfe euery where about, nor that by turnes in places, but together, as though it were but one warre ouer all, so that the whirling flames thereof seemed carried about ouer the whole earth, as if dispersed with windes. *Spaine* neuer had a disposition to rise vniuersally against vs, nor at any time a minde to put all her strengths into one, either for trying maistries, or for maintayning her libertie in common, being otherwise so inuisioned with seas, and

and with the *Pyrenean* hills, that by aduantage of her situation shew had beeene inaccessible. But the *Romans* had enstraitned her before shee was aware thereof, and was of all other prouinces the onely one, which neuer vnderstood her owne abilities till shee was conquerd. The warre lasted here almost two hundred yeeres, from the times of the first *Scipio's* till *Cæsar Augustus*, not continually, or cohærently, but as causes were ministred: nor with *Spaniards* at first, but with the *Carthaginians*, or *Penish-men* in *Spaine*. Thence grew the contagion, connexion, and cause

of the warres. The first
Roman ensignes which euer
were displayd ouer the
toppe of the Pyranees , the
two *Scipio's* , *Publius* , and
Cnaeus aduanced, and in ter-
rible great battels slew *An-
no* , and *Asdrubal* the bro-
ther of *Anibal* , so as all
Spaine had beene conquerd
in a moment, had not those
most gallant gentlemen,
supplanted by the Arts
of *Africa* , beene destroyd
in their owne victorie , af-
ter they had gotten the
upper hand both at land ,
and sea. That *Scipio* there-
fore , who was shortly af-
terwards surnamed *Afri-
canus* , inuaded *Spaine* in re-
venge of his father , and his
vnkle ,

vnkle, as a prouince vt-
toucht in a manner, & new
to vs as till then. Hee pre-
sently tooke *Carthage in*
Spaine, and other cities, nor
contented to haue driuen
the *Penish-men* out, layd
tribute vpon it also, and
subdued all on this side the
riuer *Iberus*, and beyond;
himselfe the first of *Roman*
leaders who ranne vp vic-
toriously, as far as *Gades*, &
the shores of the *Ocean*.
Ther is more in it, to keepe
a prouince, then to make
one. Captaines therefore
were sent with forces hi-
ther, and thither, part after
part, to compell the fier-
cest people of *Spaine*, and
the nations thereot, free

L 3 till

till that time, and for that cause impatient of bearing any yoake, though not without much labour, and bloudshed, to obey vs. That *Cato* who was termed *Censorius*, brake the hearts of the *Celtiberians*, the stoutest men of *Spaine*, by certainte encounters. That *Gracchus*, who was father of the *Gracchi*, punish't them with the subuersion of one hundred, and fiftie of their cities. That *Mettellus* who was stiled *Macedonicus*, deserued to bee also called *Celtibericus*, having gotten *Contrebia*, by a memorable exploit, and gain'd more glorie by forbearing *Vertobrigae*. *Lucullus*

Lucullus subdued the Turdulans, and Vacceans, ouer whome that later Scipio Æmilianus, obtained pomposous spoils in a single combat, in which the king was challenger. Decimus Brutus went somewhat farther, ouercomming the Gallicians, and al the Gallician nations, beyond the riuier Obliuion, which the souldiers quaked to behold, and marching along the Ocean shore as conquerour, hee turnd not his ensignes another way, till hee saw the Sunne stoop vnder the sea, and his fires ouerwhelmed as it were with waters, not without some scruple in Brutus, who was chill'd at

L 4 the

the sight, lest perhaps it had beene in him a kind of sacrilege. But the hardest hold of all was with the *Lusitanians*, and *Numantines*, nor that without cause, for only they in all those countreys were fitted with captaines. And we had found no lesse worke with the *Celtiberians*, had not *Solundicus*, chiefe author of that commotion, beene destroid in the beginning, a most dangerous, and desperate man had he prosperd, who twirling a certaine speare of siluer, which was pretended by him to be sent from heauen, counterfeited the prophet, and drew all to admire, and follow him. But the

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the same rashnesse which had put him on, making him also aduenture after twylight towards the *Consuls* campe, a souldier chopt his iaueline into him, close at the pavilion it selfe. But *Viriathus* made the *Lusitanians* plucke vp their courages, a man of a most sharp, and cunning wit, from huntsman turning highway thiefe, and from highway thiefe turning prince, and captaine generall, and, had fortune said the word, the *Romulus* of *Spaine*. For not contented to maintain the freedome of his nation, hee destroyed all the countreys on either side the riuers of *Iberus*, and

L , Tagus,

Tagus, with fire, and sword, fourteene yeeres together, and, assailing the camps of Prætors, & Presidents, had the slaughter of *Claudius Unimanus*, or *One-hand*, and of his whole armie to almost the last man, and in his mountaines erected tropheas of such ensignes, robes, and maces of state as hee had wonne away of ours. At the last hee was brought into extremities by *Fabius Maximus*, Consul. But his successor *Seruilius Cæpio* staint the victorie. For greedie to bee ridde of the trouble once for all, he entred into practice with some trecherous cōpanions, familiar friends
of

of *Viriathus*, and got him murthred, being alreadie brought low, and ready to yeeld vpon any termes, and thereby gaue the enemie so much honor, as to make it thought that hee could not otherwise bee conquerd.

CHAP. XVIII.

The Numantine warre.

 *S* Numantia was inferiour to *Carthage, Capua, and Corinth* for riches, so for vertue and honour, it was equall to them altogether, and if wee respect the men thererof, it was simply the greatest

A.V.C.
DCXII.

greatest glorie of Spaine,
for hauing neither wall,
nor bulwarke, and beeing
but onely situated vpon a
little rising knolt, or hill by
the riuers *Durins*, with no
more then foure thousand,
it endured fourteene yeers
siege against an armie of
fortie thousand: And not
endured onely, but gaue
also terrible overthrowes,
and forced vs to accept of
shamefull conditions. And
remayning vnconquer'd
after all was done that
could bee, no other person
would serue the turne to
subuert it, but he who sub-
dued *Carthage*. To speake
ingenuously, there was no
warre of ours, the cause
where-

whereof was more vnjust
then was this. For the *Segidensers*, their friends, and
kinstolke, escaping our
hands, were entertained
by them. No intercession
vsed on their behalfe
would be heard. And al-
beit they abstained from
intermeddling in any broils
of warre, they were notwithstanding
commanded, if they would haue a
firme, and formall peace,
to purchase it by parting
with their armes. This
proposition was so inter-
preted by the barbarous,
as if they must goe hide a-
way their heads in holes.
Hercupon they forthwith
fell to armes, *Megara* a
most

most braue souldier, their
captaine generall ; and
charging *Pompej* home in
fight, they did choose to
enter league, when they
could haue made an end
of him. After this they set
vpon *Mancinus*, whom
they so amated with daily
slaughters, that he had not
a souldier in his army
durst looke a *Numantine* in
the face, or stand his voice,
yet such was their noblesse,
that they were con-
tent to make a peace with
him also, when they might
haue had the killing of all
his army to a man. But
the people of *Rome* no
lesse ashamed, nor stor-
ming lesse at the reproach
of

of these conclusions of peace with the *Numantines*, then they did for those at *Caudium*, discharged themselves from the dishonour of that base treatie, by yeelding vp *Mancinus* to the enemy. But Generall *Scipio*, one throughly season'd for the overthrow of cities by the burning of *Carthage*, grew hot at length vpon reuenge. But hee had more worke within his owne campe, then in the open field; with his owne men, then with the *Numantians*. For his armie having under other captaines beeene formerly tired with dayly, and iniust, but specially

scruile

feruile labours, such of them as knew not how to vse their weapons, were commaunded, *for their case who knew the vse*, to carry more stakes, and earth to the rampire, and *that those should be rayed with durt, who would not be smeared with bloud.* Besides that, strumpets, scullions, and all things else which were not of necessarie to be vsed, were cut away. It is a saying, that *Such as the captaine is, such is the souldier.* The armie, thus reduced vnder discipline, encounters the enemy, and then came that to passe which no man did ever hope for; the

Nn-

Numantians, in sight of all men, ranne away. They would likewise haue yeelded them selues, if the conditions would haue beene but tolerable for men to accept. But nothing contenting *Scipio*, sauing a real, and absolute victorie, they in such extremities resolute to make a desperate fallie, after they first had feasted well, as at their last viands, with halfe-raw flesh, and a kinde of broth, or drinke made of corne, and called by the inhabitants keale, or *Celia*. This resolution of theirs discouer'd to *Scipio*, hee would not afford, to men so minded, the fauour of battell, but

but girts them vp close
with foure camps , and
hemming them round
within trench , and coun-
terscarph , they besought
him for fight , that so hee
might dispatch them like
men. But when that
would not bee granted,
they agree to rush out
howsoever, and comming
so to handy-strokes , very
many of them were slaine;
and famine now comming
fast vpon *the residue*, they
liued yet a little longer.
Their last helpe was to
fie, but their wiues brake
their horse-bridles , and
committing an heinous
offence through loue , be-
rest them of that remedy.

Their

Their end therefore being now no longer to bee deterred, their sufferance turnes into furie, decreeing among themselues to die in this manner: They made away their captains, themselues, and towne with the sword, with poyson, and with setting all on fire. Goe thy wayes, O thou most valiant citie of the world, and in mine opinion most happy withall, in the very worst that happened vpon thee, being that, for protection of thy friends thou didst defend thy selfe with thine owne hand, and for so long a time, against that people which had all the earth

earth to backe, and beare them out. To conclude, the citie which was *thus* taken by the greatest captaine vnder heauen, left nothing of it selfe for the enemie to rejoyce in ouer it. For, there was not a man of all *Numantia* left alive to bee trail'd in chaines; spoile, and bootie, as among poore folkes, there was not any; their armor, & munition were burnt. So all the triumph which could bee had, was ouer a name alone.

CHAP.

C H A P. XIX.
A briefe repetition.

All this while the people of *Rome* were in their actions faire, noble, pious, holy, and magnificent. The ages following as they were as full of great acts, so were they also more troublesome, and foule vices still growing as the empire grew. So that if a man divide into two parts this third age of their power, emploid by them in attempts out of *Italy*, he must worthily confess, the first hundred yeeres thereof, in which they tamed

Africke,

A. V. C.
DLXIV.

Africke, Macedonia, Sicilia, and Spaine, to bee, as the poets iing them, the golden age, the other hundred to bee plainly the yron, and bloudy one, and whatsoeuer else is more horribly cruell: as that, which with the *Iugurthine*, *Cimbrian*, *Mithridatick*, *Parthian*, *Gallick* and *German warres*, whose acts made our glorie mount to heauen it selfe, did mingle those *Gracchian*, and *Dru-sine* massacres, yea the bondmens warre, and (that no dishonour might bee wanting) the warre against the fensers also. And finally turning their weapons each vpon the other, they

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they tore themselues into pieces , with the hands of *Marius*, and *Sylla*, and lastly of *Pompej*, and *Cesar*, as it were in fits of rage, and furie, and in contempt of all religion. Which actions , though they are intricately wrapt one within the other, and confounded among themselves , neuerthelesse to make them the better to appeare, and that their heinous facts may not trouble their heroick, they shal be set forth apart. Therefore, to follow our first method, wee will commemo- rate those iust, and solemne warres against forein na- tions, that the degrees of great-

greatnesse by which the empire was day by day augmented, may bee manifest. Then will wee returne to those blacke deeds of theirs , in their monstrous foule , and execrable ciuill battels.

C H A P. XX.

*The warre in Asia with
ARISTONICVS.*

A.V.C.
DCXX.

Spain being conquerd in the west part of the world , the people of *Rome* enioyed peace in the East, nor peace only, but a kinde of vnusuall, and vnkownne fælicity , the estate of kings , and the riches

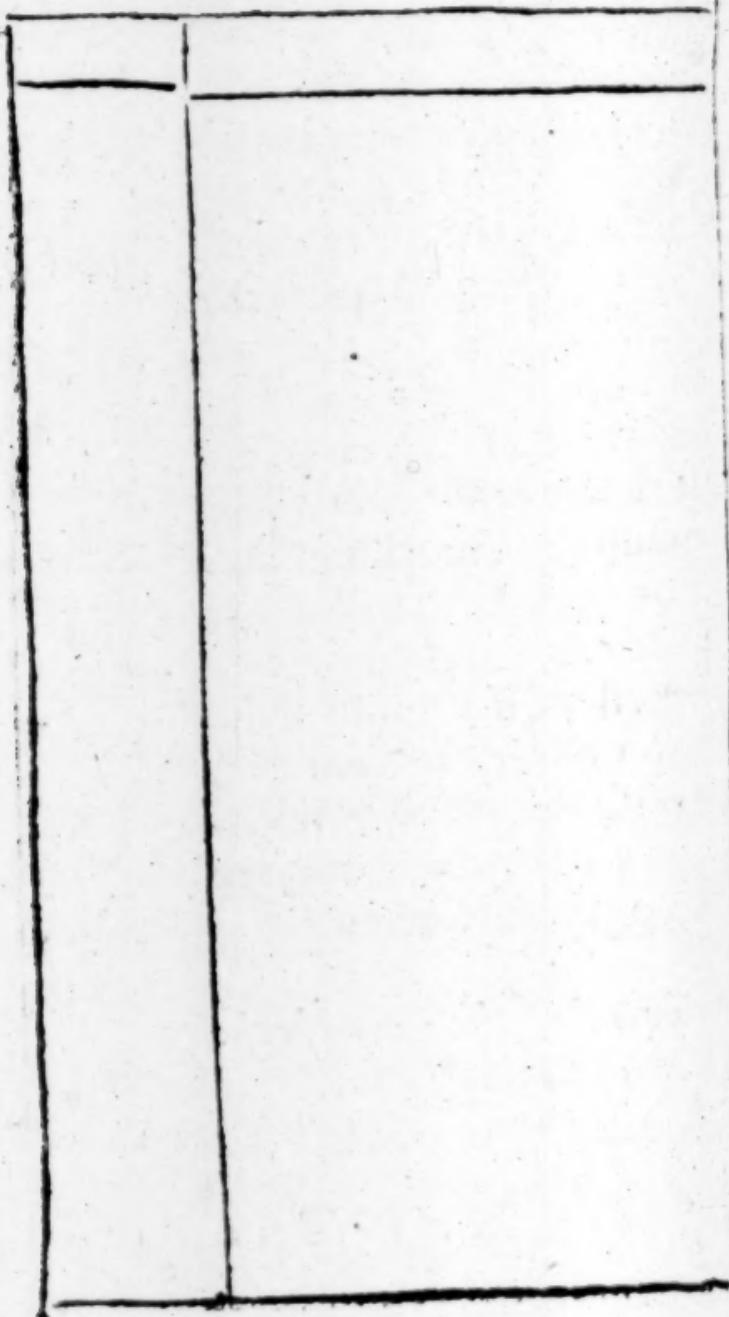
ches of whole realmes
comming to them as be-
quests, and legacies. *At-*
talus, king of *Pergamus*,
son of king *Eumenes*, once
our associate, and fellow-
souldier, made his last will
thus, *I make the people of*
Rome the heire of all my
goods. And it was a part of
his goods that he did so.
The people therefore of
Rome entring vpon the
whole estate, retain'd it not
by fight, & force, but (which
is more iust) by vertue of
his deuice, and testament.
It is hard to say, whether
they lost this legacie, or re-
couer'd it sooner. *Aristoni-*
cus, a yong fierce prince, &
of the bloud roiall, did

M easily

easily worke the cities, accustomed to bee gouern'd by kings, to acknowledge him for soueraigne lord, & those other which resisted him, as *Mindus, Samos, Colophon*, hee seis'd by force. He had the slaughter also of the army of *Crassus*, Pro-consul, & tooke him prisoner. But *Crassus* remēbring the honor of his house, and of the *Roman* name, strook out the eye of his half-barbarous keeper with the yerk of a wand, to procure his owne killing thereby. And as he wisht, so it hapned. *Perperna*, soone after this, ouerthrew, and tooke *Aristonicus* in battell, who yelding himselfe, was kept in

in chaines. *Marcus Aquilius* made an end of the remaines of the *Asian warre*, by poys'ning (O base!) the well-heads of certaine cities, to compell them therby to yeeld. Which fact as it ripened the victorie, so it made the same infamous. For, against the will of the Gods, and the custome of ancestors, it blemished the luster of the Roman armes, (preserued till then religiously pure) with impure drugges, and sorceries.

*The end of the second booke
of Lucius Florus.*





THE
HISTORIE
OF THE RO-
M A N S.

The third Booke.

CHAP. I.
The warre with IVEVRTH.

THese things past
in the Orient.
But there was
not the like quiet
in the South. Who would
M 3 looke

looke for any war in *Africa*, after *Carthage* was subdued ? But the kingdome of *Numidia* gaue to it selfe a great blow , and though *Anibal* was rid out of the way , yet *Iugurtha* had that in him which was to be feared : for he, the most false & crafty prince vnder heauen, ventured vpon the people of *Rome*, glorious, for great acts, and not to be conquer'd by the sword : and yet things fell out beyond all mens imaginations, that he the king, who surpaſt all others in cunning , ſhould himſelf bee ſurprized by cunning. This prince, grād-child to *Masinissa*, and by adoption the ſon of *Micipsa*, moued

moued to it by ambition of soueraignty , hauing resolute to murther his brothers, and yet not fearing them so much as the Senate , and people of *Rome*, vnder whose protection , and wardship they were, wrought his first black feate by practice, and vpon that plot geting *Hiempfals* head, as hee was contriuing how to kill *Adherbal* also , and hee flying to *Rome* for refuge, *Iugurtha* by soundly monyng his Ambassadors, to bribe others with , drew enen the Senate also to take his part. And this was the first victory which he gaind of vs. Afterwards, when *Scaurus* was appointed by
M 4 the

the state to make partition
of the kingdome betwene
himselfe, and *Adherbal*, he
conquerd the noble qual-
ties of the Roman com-
mon-weale by corrupting
him, and effected thereby
his vndertaken wickednesse
the more boldly. But hai-
nous acts never lye hidden
long. The bribing of *Scau-
rus* came to light, and a de-
cree was made to reuenge
the parricidiall murther by
warre. *Calpurnius Bestia*,
Consull, was the first em-
ployed into *Numidia*. But
the king , experimentally
knowing, that gold could
doe more against the *Ro-
mans* then Iron , bought
his peace. Guilty of the
pre-

premisses, hee notwithstanding
standing both came vpon sum-
mons, and safe-conduct to
Rome, and with like audaci-
ousnesse suborning the a-
ctors, murthered his com-
petitor in the kingdome,
Masina grand-child of *Ma-
simissa*. This was another
cause for the *Romans* to take
armes vp against the tyrant.
The reuenge therefore was
committed to bee taken by
Albinus. But (ð the shame!)
Iugurtha so ouerbribed his
armie also, that our men
voluntarily giuing way, he
got the victory, and our
camp withall; and reckning
it in as a part of the price,
that hee suffered the armie
which he had bought, to

M 5 escape

escape his hands , did put
vpō vs dishonorable terms.
At the same time, *Metellus*
steppeth out against him,
not so much in reuenge of
the *Roman* empire, as to re-
deeme the blemishes there-
of ; and dealing most cun-
ningly , one while by en-
treaty , another while by
thrcats , and fayning flight
when hee meant nothing
lesse, matcht him at his own
weapons : nor contenting
himselfe with the waste, &
desolation of fields , and
villages, made attempts vp-
on the chiefe fortresses of
Numidia , and long time
sought to get *Zama*, though
in vaine : neuerthelesse hee
sackt *Thala*, where the kings
mu-

munition, and treasures lay. So hauing stript him out of his cities, hee pursued him through *Mauritania*, and *Getulia*, flying his owne confines, and kingdome. Last of all, *Marius*, much augmenting the armie, as hauing, according to the obscuritie of his birth, admitted the scumme of *Rome* to the oath of soldiers, sets vpon *Jugurtha* wounded as he was, & already forced to flie, and yet ouer-came him no more easily then as if he had beeue fresh, and vnbroken. This man most fortunately mastered *Capfa*, a citie dedicated to *Hercules*, seated in the middle of *Africa*, enuironed with sands, and serpents,

A. V. C.
DCXLII.

serpents, and scaled *Mulucha*, built vpon a steepe mountaine, a certainte *Ligurian* leading vp to it vpon break-necke cliffs, and high ouer-hanging places; and gaue to king *Bocchus*, who for kindreds sake tooke his part, a terrible ouerthrow at *Cirta*. *Bocchus* thereupon distrusting his owne estate, and fearing to be drawn into another mans ruine, as accessarie, indented for his owne peace, and safetie at the perill of *Iugurtha*. So that most false and slipperie man, by his father in Lawes practices ensnared, was betraid into the hands of *Sulla*. Thus in the end the people of *Rome* had the ga-

zing

zing vpon him, brought laden with yrons in triumph: and he againe though ouerborne, and fast bound, beheld that citie, which he like a lying prophet had sung, would one day perish, if it could once meete with a chapman. Let it notwithstanding haue beeene never so faleable, it had a chapman *in him*, and, seeing he escaped not, sure wee are, that it shall never perish.

CHAP. II.
The Alobrogian warre.

IN this wise went things with the people of *Rome* in the South world. The trou-

A.V.C.
DCXX
VIII.

bles which brake out North ward, were farre more manifold, and horrible: no quarter is so disquietous, the skie there always lowring, and the peoples natures harsh, and peevish: the outragious enemy burst forth vpon this side, and vpon that, and from the midst it selfe of the North. The *Salyans*, of all the nations beyond the *Alps*, were the first who felt our wrath, by reason of a complaint, which they of *Mafilia*, a friend-towne, most true, & firme to vs, had made of their incursions. The next were the *Allobroges*, and *Aruernois*, for that the *Ædui* implored our helpe, and

and assistance, against them, as vsing the like vexations. *Varus*, and *Isara* which run through *Vindilicia*, and the swiftest of riuers the *Rhone*, are witnesses of our victory. the thing which most frightened the barbarous, was the sight of the elephants, as those which matcht themselves in boistrounes. The brauest obiect in this triumph was the king himself, *Bituitus*, presented to vs in discolord armes, and siluer chariot, iust as hee fought. How great, and how greatly important the victory was, in the opinion of both, may be conjectured by this, that *Domitius Enobarbus*, and *Fabius Maxi-*

Maximus, reared towres
of stone vpon the places of
battell, and fixed tropheas
on their tops, adornd with
the enemies spoyles, which
was not our wont till then.
For the people of *Rome* ne-
uer vbraided the van-
quisht enemy with their
ouerthrow.

CHAP. III.
*The Cimbrian, Theuto-
nicke, and Tigurin
warre.*

A.V.C.
D CXL.

He *Cimbrians*,
Thentons, and *Ti-
gurins*, flying from
the vtmost bounds of *Gal-
lia*, the *Ocean* hauing swal-
lowed

lowed their countreyes ,
sought newe habitations
where they could finde
them out , through the
world : and being bard all
entrance into *Gall, & Spain,*
they wheeling about to *Ita-
lie* , sent their ambassadours
to *Silanus* , where hee lay
encamped, and from thence
to the *Senat*, entreating that
martiall common-weale to
allot them out some pro-
portions of land , in stead
of pay ; for which they
should *always* vsē the ser-
vice of their hands , and
swords , at their good plea-
sure. But what land should
the *Roman* people diuide
among them , who were
ready to goe together by
the

the cares among them-selves, about lawes touching the allotting out of grounds ? Their petition therefore being rejected, what they could not compasse by entreaties, they concluded to winne by force. Nor could *Silanus* hold out against them in the first brunt of the barbarous, nor *Manilius* in the second, nor *Cepio* in the third. They were all of them defeated, and driven out of their tents, and trenches. They had made an end of vs, had not *Marius* hapned to live in that age. Yet euен hee himselfe not daring presently to encounter them, held his

his fouldiers within their strength, till that invincible rage, and furious onset, which goes current with the barbarous for true valour, fell. Thereupon, they marcht about back, cracking, and vpbraying vs, and asking in scorn (so confident they were of sacking the citie) what they would haue home to their wiues. Nor more slowly then was menaced, they rusht thorow the *Alps*, that is to say, the verry barres of *Italy*, in three maine battels. *Marius* makes wondrous speed after, and out-stripping the enemy, by shortest cuts ouertakes the *Thentons*, who

who had the vantguard, at the very climbe of the *Alps*, in a place called *Aqua Sextia*, and quite distrest them in their ouermuch security. The enemy was master of the valley, and riuver, and our men had no water to drinke at all. Whether *Marius* tooke that drie ground of purpose, or turn'd by wit his error to aduantage, is doubtfull to say, but courage inforced by necessity, was for certaine, the cause of victorie. For his army crying out for water, *Yee are men* (quoth hee) *and there it is:* they fought therfore with such courage, & made such slaughter.

slaughter of the enemies, that the Romans hauing the day, dranke not more water out of the colour'd riuier, then they did of the bloud of the barbarous. Surely, king *Theutobocchus* himselfe, who was wont to vawt ouer four, or five horses let together, had scarce any time to get one now for himselfe to flie away vpon, and, being apprehended in the next forest, was singlean whole shew himselfe, being a person of so huge an height, as hee over-topt the tropheas selues. The *Theutons* vtterly thus destroide, hee turnes vpon the *Cimbrians*.

They

(who would beleue it ?) clambring ouer at the crags of *Tridentum*, through the snow, which makes it winter all wayes on the *Alps*, and raiseth them higher then naturally their ridges are, came rolling down vp on *Italy* in plumps. They attempted to passe the riuer *Athesis*, not by bridge, or boat, but according to their lubberly wits, assaid to stop it first with their bodies : but when they saw they could not stay the stremme with their hands, and targets, they plasht downe trees, and so crost ouer : and had they immediately set on towards the citie, the perill had beeene

ex-

extremely great. But in the Venetian grounds, whose mould is in a manner the finest of all Italie, the daintiness of the ayre, and soile entred their spirits; and being otherwise well softned with the vse of bread, sodden flesh, and sweete wines, *Marius* in very good season sets vpon them: they praid him to assigne them a day of battell, which bee named to be the next of all. They ioyned in a most spacious champaigne called *Caudium*, and there one hundred, and fortie thousand of them left their liues: so they were fewer now in the whole first number, by another third. They had

had the execution of the barbarous for an whole dayes space. These also taught our captaine generall to piece out manhood with martiall cunning, imitating *Anibal*, and his artes at *Canna*: for having to beginne with, a mistie day, & by that *an aduantage* to charge them at vnaware, & the same a windie one also, which might serue to carry the dust into their eyes, and faces, *Marius*, making *use of all*, ranged his battell towards the rising Sunne, so that the Brightnesse, and repercussion of the beames vpon *our helmets*, made the heauens seem as if they were on fire, as was by and by,

by, afterwards vnderstood by the captiues, nor was it a leſſe worke to ouercome their wiues, then themſelues. For hauing made a *barricado* about them with carts, and waggons, they strooke at vs from aloft, as it were from towrtoppes, with ſtaues, and lances. Their death was as gallant as their fight. For when the ambassage which they diſpatched to *Marius*, could not obtaine liberty *at his hands*, and priēthood (nor was it lawfull) they every-where strangled their infants, or paſht out their braines, and either, one of them kill'd the other, or making
N halters

halters of their tresses
of haire trust themselues
vp by the necks, vpon
boughs, or the rails of their
carts. King *Beletus* fighting
couragiouly was beaten
downe dead, and not a-
gainst his will. The other
battell consisting of the *Ti-
gurins*, which had taken
vp the smaller hils of the
Norick Alps, as it were for
a back, or succour to their
fellowes, betaking them-
selues to base flight, and
trading in robberies, slipt
away whither they could,
and vanished. These so
glad, and glorious newes,
concerning the libertie of
Italy, and the deliuernace
of the empire, came first to
the

the peoples cares not by
men, as the manner is, but
(if it be not against religion
to beleue it) by the Gods
themselues. For the same
day, vpon which the thing
was done, young men
crown'd with laurel, were
seene before the temple of
Castor, and *Pollux*, reach-
ing letters to the *Prætor*,
and a common rumour
without a knowne author,
luckily ran in the theater,
The *Cimbrians* are ouer-
come. Then which thing
what could be more admir-
able, or glorious? for *Rome*,
as if lifting her selfe on tip-
toe, vpon her owne hills, she
had beeene present at the
sight of the battell, the
N 2 people,

people, as is vsuall in a shew
of sword-players, clap
their hands in applause, at
the self-same instant in
which the *Cimbrians* were
ouerthrowne in battell.

C H A P. IIII.

The Thracian
warre.

After the *Macedonians*, the *Thracians*
(if the Gods will)
rebelled, who themselves
were tributaries to the
Macedonians: nor con-
tent to make inroads into
the next prouinces, they
did the like in *Thessaly*, &
Dalmatia, running out as
farre

farre as to the *Adrian sea*,
and stopping there as at
natures entreatie, they
threw their darts into the
waues themselues. Meane-
while, there was no kinde
of cruelty left vnpractised
vpon the captives, during
all that time. They sacri-
fice mans bloud to the
Gods, quaffing it out of
their enemies sculls, by
this kinde of mockage deh-
iling death aswell with fire,
as fume, and teare infants
quick out of their mothers
wombs with torments.
The *Sordiscans* were of all
the *Thracians* the most sa-
uage, & had as much craft
as wildenesse of courage.
The situation of their
N 3 . woods,

woods, & mountaines conspired with their shrew'd, & wily wits. All the army therefore which *Cato* led, was not only put to rowt, or flight by them, but (which is like a wonder) was wholly entrapt, and way-laid. *Didius* beats the back into their own Thrace as they straggled, & dispersed themselves here and there on boot-haling. *Dru-sus* drove them farther off, and forbade them to passe *Danubius*. *Minucius* de-stroyd them all about *Æ-brus*, not without losse, I confess, of many of his owne, while they ride vp on the false crusts of yce breaking vnder. *Piso* scowred

red Rhodope, and Caucasus. Curio pierced as farre as Dracia : but the gloominess of the woods coold hiscourage. Appius ranne vp as farre as to Sarmatia. Lucullus to Tanais , the bounder of those nations, and to the lake Maeotis. Nor were these most merciless enemies otherwise tamed, then by vsing their owne measure towards them: no pitie was taken of their prisoners, but all of them rid out of the world with fire, and sword. But nothing so terrifie the barbarous, as the chopping off their hāds, by which they seemd to ouerliue their owne punishment.

C H A P. V.

*The war with Mithridates.*A. V. C.
DCLIX.

He Pontick nations are planted towards the North vpon the sea on the left hand of vs, and are so called of the Pontick sea. The first king of all these nations, and countreys was *Atheas*, afterwards *Artabazes*, who descended of the seuen Persians. *Mithridates* comming of him, was the mightiest of them all. For whereas foure yeeres serued against *Pyrhus*, & seventeene yeeres against *Anibal*, he resisted fortie yeeres, till finally subdued

subdued in three huge
warres, the felicity of *Sulla*,
the vertue of *Lucullus*, and
the mightinesse of *Pompey*,
brought him to nothing.
Hee pretended for the
cause of his hostility, be-
fore lieutenant *Cassius*,
Nicomedes of *Bithynia*,
whom hee charged with
inuading his confines.
But the truth is, that
blowne-out with ambiti-
on, hee coueted the mo-
narchie of all *Asia*, and, if
hee could, of *Europe* al-
so. Our vices gaue him
hope, and confidence
vnto it. For being diui-
ded among our selues
with ciuill warres, the ve-
rie opportunitie allured
N s him,

him and *Marius*, *Sulla*, and *Sertorius* laid that remote side of the empire open. In these wounds of the commonweale, and amidst these tumults, this sudden whirlwinde of the *Pontick* warre, as if taking aduan-tage of the times, blew from off as it were the far-most watch-towre of the Northerne world at vna-wares vpon vs, being both wearie then, and diuersely distracted. The first blast of this warre swept away *Bitbynia* from vs in a trice. Then the like terrour fell vpon the rest of *Asia*. Nor were the cities, and nations there-of slow in reuolting to he

the king. And hee was at hand, and prest *them* hard, vsing cructie as a vertue. For what was more deadly dire, then that one edict of his, by which hee commaunded all men thorow *Asia*, 'who were free of Rome, to be massacred? At that time certainly, houses, temples, altars, and all sorts of lawes, aswell diuine, as humane, were violated. But this terrour vpon *Asia*, vnlockt *Eu-rope* also to the king. By *Archelaus* therefore, and *Neoptolemus*, hee disceised vs there of all, excepting *Rhodes* onely (which held for vs more firmly then the rest) of the

the Iles of the Cyclades,
Delos, and Eubaea, yea
and Athens also, the
glorie it selfe of Greece.
The terrour of the kings
name breathed now vpon
Italy it selfe, and
vpon the verie citie of
Rome. *Lucius Sulla* there-
fore, an excellent good
man, while hee was in ac-
tion of armes, and of no
lesse violence, shoued
the enemie backe as it
were with one of his
hands, from encroaching
anie farther. And first
hee brought *Athens* to
such extremities by siege,
that hee made that citie
(what man would cre-
dit it ?) which was the

mo

mother of corne, to eate
mans flesh for hunger, and
vndermining their port *Pi-
raeus*, and more then sixe
walls of theirs, after he had
tamed them, yet, though
himselfe called them the
most ingratefull men, hee
neuerthelesse restored to
them their temples, and re-
putation, for the honor, and
reuerence of deceased an-
cestors: and when *Eubaea*, &
B.aotia had now chased the
garrisons away which the
King had billeted vpon
them, hee discomfited all
the royall forces together,
in one set battell at *Chero-
nea*, and in another at *Or-
chomenus*: and from thence
crossing forthwith into *A-
sia*,

sia, distrest Mithridates himselfe : and there also had beeene an end of the quarell, if his desire had not rather bin to haue triumpht speedily over the enemy then cōpletely: this was the state in which *Sulla* left *Asia*. The league with the Ponticks recoverd *Bithynia* of *Nicomedes*, and *Cappadocia* of *Ariobarzanes*; as if *Asia* had againe beeene ours, as at the beginning: but *Mithridates* was but repulsed only. This course therefore daunted not the Ponticks, but set them more on fire. For the king hauing had *Asia*, and as it were tasted the bait of *Europe*, sought to recover it now by the law of

of armes, not as belonging to others, but, because hee had once lost it, as his own. These fires therefore, as not sufficiently quencht, brake out into a greater flame then before; whereupon *the king* repairing his armies, augmented with greater numbers the earst; and to bee briefe, with the whole powers of his realm, he invaded *Asia* againe by sea, and land, and riuers. *Cyzicum* a citie ennobled with a castle, walls, port, & towers of marble, beautifies the shores of *Asia*. Against this place, as if it were another *Rome*, hee bent his vtmost abilities: but the citie was encouraged

ged to withstand vpon the newes of *Lucullus* his approach, who (a wondrous thing to bee spoken) floating on a blowne bladder, and steering himselfe with his feete, seeming, to such as lookt-on a farre off, like some swimming whale, escaped thorow the middle of the enemies flecte: and calamitie foorthwith turning it-selfe to the other side, the king tyred with protraction of the siege, & famine bringing plague, *Lucullus* ouerooke him in his retreat, and made such worke among his men, that the riuers *Granicus* and *Æ-sopus* ranne bloud; the crat-tic king knowing the *R-*

mans

mans couetousnesse, will'd his people to scatter fardles and money as they fled, to slacken the pursuers speed: neither was his flight more fortunate by sea, then it was by land; for his nauie which consisted of one hundred saile, deepe laden with munition, ouertaken with a tempest in the sea of *Pontus*, suffered such foule spoile, as answered the mischiefe of a battel at sea: no otherwise then as if *Lucullus*, beeing as it were in league with the winds, and waues, might seeme to haue giuen order to the weather, for beating down *Mithridates*. Though all the strengths of that most power-

powerfull kingdome were
in this wise ground to pie-
ces, yet losses made his spi-
rit greater. Betaking him-
selfe therefore to his next
neighbor nations, he drew
the whole *East* almost, and
North of the world to ac-
company his ruine. *Iberi-*
ans, *Caspians*, *Albans*, and
either of the *Armenia's*
were solicited to take part,
& Pompei's fortune sought
euery where about for dig-
nitie, name, and titles with
which to glorifie him, who
beholding *Asia* on fire
with new combustions, and
that more kings sprung still
out of other, judging it no
wisedome to delay time,
while in the meane space
the

the powers of enemy-coun-
treys might vnite them-
selues, he forthwith makes
a bridge of boates, and, of
all men before his dayes,
was the first of ours who
passed ouer *Euphrates*, and
lighting vpon the flying
king in the middle of *Ar-
menia*, made a dispatch of
the warre (how great was
the happines of the man !)
in one onely battel : this
was fought by night , and
the moone was also for vs :
for shining at the backe of
the enemie, as if shee were
in pay on our side , and in
the faces of the *Romans*, the
Pontickes mistaking their
owne shadowes, projected
long, as at her going down,
laid

laid at them as at the *verie* bodies of their enemies. So *Mithridates* was that night vtterly vanquished. For from that time forward hee was able to doe nothing, though trying all the wayes possible, after the maner of snakes, whose head being bruised, they threaten last of all with the taile. For after his escape, his meaning was to terrifie *Colchos*, the sea-coasts of *Cilicia*, and our *Campania*, with his sudden comming: then, ouerturning the port *Pyræus*, to ioyn the countreyes together as farre as betweene *Colchis*, and *Bosphorus*, from thence to march through *Thracia*,

Thracia, Macedonia, and Greece, and so to assaile Itally upon the sudden. These were his projects, and they went no farther. For his subiects revolting from him, and himselfe preuented by the treason of his sonne *Pharnaces*, hauing laboured in vaine to effect it by poison, he kild himselfe with his sword. Meantime *Cneus the Great*, pursuing the remainders of the rebellion of *Asia*, flew vp, and downe at pleasure through diuers countreys, and nations. For following the *Armenians* towards the east, and taking *Artaxata* their principall citie, he granted back the kingdom to

to *Tigranes*, vpon his submission. But in marching north, towards *Scythia*, he guided his course by starrs, as if he had bin at sea; puts the *Colchians* to the sword; takes the *Iberians* to mercie, spares the *Albanes*, and encamping vnder mount *Caucasus* it-selfe, commanded *Orodes*, the *Cholchian* king, to descend from thence into the plaine; *Artoces*, prince of the *Iberians* to giue in his children for hostages: of his own meere motion he rewards *Orodes*, sending vnto him out of his *Albania*, a couch of gold, and other gifts; then turning his forces Southward, & marching through *Libanus*

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Libanus in Syria, and Damascus, he displaid the Roman ensignes round about, passing through those odiferous woods, and groves of balme and frankincense. The Arabians were at his seruice. The Iewes assaid to defend Hierusalem: But he forced that citie also, and saw openly that grand mystery, as vnder a skie of beaten gold; the brethren at odds about the kingdom, and hee made vmpire, adjudged the crowne to *Hircanus*; claps *Aristobulus* into yrons for refusing to obey the award. Thus the people of *Rome* by *Pompei* their captain generall ouerrunning al *Asia* in the greatest

test breadth thereof, made
that which was the vtmost
province of the empire to
bee now the middlemost:
for excepting the *Parthians*
(who did rather choose
our friendship) and the *Indians* (who knew vs not
as yet) all *Asia* betwene the
red sea, the *Caspian gulph*,
and the *Ocean*, was possest
by vs, as either tamed, or
distressed by the *Pompeian*
legions.

CHAP. VI.
*The warre with the
Pyrates.*



Hile the *Romane*
people was held
hufied in diuers
parts

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parts of the world, the *Cilicians* inuade the seas, deſtroy commerce, breake the bonds of humane societie, and binder all nauigation like a tempeſt. The troubles raised in *Asia* by the warres of *Mithridates*, begate boldnesſe in these desperate, and raging theeuues, while vnder the tumults of a forraine warre, and at the enuie of a ſtranger king, they roued without puñishment; and contenting themſelues in the begining with the neighbouring ſeas, vnder *Isidorus* captain, they practiſed their robbe ries betwene *Crete*, and *Cyrena*, *Pyraeus*, and *Achaia*, and cape *Maleum*, which O they

they entituled *Cape gold*,
by reason of braue booties.
Publius Sernilius was em-
ployd out against them,
and though he bulged their
light, and nimble friggats,
with his heauy, and well-
appointed ships of warre,
yet the victory hee got
cost bloud: nor satisfyed
with driving them from
of the water, hee subuerted
their strongest cities, which
abounded with daily-got-
ten pillage, as *Phaselis*, *O-*
lympus, and *Isaurus*, the
principall fortresse it selte
off all *Cilicia*, and, vpon
the conscience of his great
enterprise, loued the sur-
name *Isauricus*. Neuer-
thelesse, they could not be
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kept on shore, though broken at sea with so many calamities ; but as certainte creatures who haue a double gift to live in either element , the *Romans* were no sooner departed from thence , but impatient of land-life , they lanch againe into their water , and somewhat farther out then formerly. So Pompey , fortunate before that time , seemed now also worthy to haue the glory of this seruice , as an accession to his imployments against *Mithridates*. This pestilent plague dispersed ouer the whole sea , he resoluing to extinguish at once , and for euer , carryed his attempt

O 2 with

with a kinde of diuine preparation. For hauing abundance of ships aswell of the *Romans*, as of our friends, the *Rhodians*, hee guarded both the sides of *Pontus*, and the coasts of the *Ocean*, with many vice-admirals, & commanders. *Gellius* was set to waft vpon the *Tuscan* sea; *Plotius* vpon the *Sicilian*; *Gratilius* vpon the *Ligustine* bay; *Marcus Pomponius* vpon the *Gallicke*; *Torquatus* vpon the *Balearian*; *Tiberius Nero* vpon the *Gaditanian*, where our seas beginne; *Lentulus* vpon the *Libyc*; *Marcellinus* vpon the *Aegyptian*; *Pompeys* young Sonne vpon the

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Adriatick; Marcus Portius vpon the very iawes of *Pro-
pontis*; who so shrowded his fleete, that hee watcht at that passage, as if it had beene at a gate. So all the pyrates wheresoever, thus euironed, within as it were an hunting toyle, at all harbours, bayes, shelters, creekes, promontories, straights, halfe-iles, were vtterly distresed. Pompey vndertooke *Cilicia*, the mother, and fountaine of this warre. And the enemies were forward to fight, not for any hope they had, but because that being ouerborne, they would seeme to dare: but yet no farther, then as only

to brooke the first shocke.
For when they beheld the
beake-heads of our clash-
ing gallies charge in ring
vpon them, they forthwith
strooke sailc, threw away
oares, made a generall
showt (a signe among them
of yeelding) and begged
life. A victory gaint with
lesse bloudshed then this,
as we at no time had, so nei-
ther did wee euer finde a
people more loyall to vs
then they. And that was
long of our Generals high
wisedome, who transplan-
ted this broode of mariners
far of, out of the very ken
of the sea, and as it were
teddred them fast in the vp-
lands. Thus at the same
time

time he recoverd the seas, for the vse of merchants, & restored to land her owne men. In this victory what should we first admire? whether celerity, because it was gotten in forty dayes ? or good fortune , for that hee lost not a vessell ? or finally the lastingnesse , for that there never was any pyrate after ?

C H A P. VII.

The Creticke warre.

He Creticke warre, if wee will have the truth , our selues made to our selues , onely vpon a desire to conquer

O 4 that

A.V.C.
D C XX
C V.

that noble island. It seemd
to haue fauord *Mithridates*,
for which *seemings sake* we
meant to take reuenge by
the sword. *Marcus Antoni-*
us was the first who inua-
ded it, borne vp with so
wonderfull an hope, and
affiance of victory, that
hee fraught his ships with
more fetters, then wea-
pons. Therefore hee had
the reward of his dotage.
for the *Cretensians* inter-
cepted most part of his na-
uie, and hoising the bodies
of such as they tooke pri-
soners, vp in sailes, and racking-
lings, rowed backe into
their Ports, as it were with
a forewinde in triumph.
Then *Metellus* wasting the
whole

whole Iland with fire, and sword, pent them within their castles, and cities, *Gnosus, Erythraea*, and (as the Greeks are wont to speake) the mother of cities *Cydona*: and hee so mercilessly plagued the captives, that most of the islanders poysoned themselues, other sent their surrenders to Pompey absent: who busied in the enterprises of *Asia*, and sending *Octavius* to *Crete*, as gouernour, was laughed to scorne, for meddling in another mans prouince, and prouoked *Metellus* to exercise the right of a conquerour the more bitterly vpon the

Cretans, and hauing vanquisht *Lasthenes*, and *Panares*, captaines of *Cydona*, returnd victorious, and yet brought nothing greater backe of so famous a conquest, then the surname *Creticus*.

CHAP. VIII. The Balearian warre.

A. V. C.
DCXXXI

THe house of *Methus Macedonicus* was so farre forth accustomed to warlike surnames, that the one of his sonnes obtayning the title *Creticus*, another of them was oft-soones stiled *Balearicus*. The *Baleares* had

had about the same time
made the seas dangerous
with their pyracies. A
man wwould wonder that
those wilde, and sauage
people durst once so much
as looke from their rocke-
toppes downe vpon the
sea: But, more then so,
they ventur'd foorth to sea
in bungled boates, and
now, and then frighted
such as saild by, with sud-
daine on-setts, and now al-
so when they a farre off
descry'd the *Roman* nauic
approach in the maine sea,
conceiuing it to bee pur-
chase, they had the hearts
to assaile it, and at the first
charge couerd it with an
huge shoure of small and
great

great stone. Each of them
vseth three slings in bat-
tell. Who will wonder if
they bee excellent marke-
men, when these are the
onely armes the nation
hath, and are bred vp in
the practice of them from
their child-hooode? A boy
gets no morsell at his mo-
thers hands, but that of
which shew makes a white,
and which himselfe must
hit. But this kind of haile
did not long terrifie the
Romans. After they came
to hand-strookes, and felt
our beake-heads, and ia-
uclines comming, they
raised a bellowing crie, like
so many beasts, and fled
to shore, where slipping in
among

among the next hillockes,
the first worke was to find
them out, the next, to con-
quer them.

C H A P. IX.

*The voyage into
Cyprus.*

THe finall destinie of
Ilands was at hand.
Cyprus therefore
yeelded it-selfe without
warre. Of this ile, aboun-
ding in ancient riches, and,
besides that, consecrated
to *Venus*, *Ptolomic* was
king; and the report of her
wealth was such, nor that
vntruely, that the people
which were conquerours
of

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VII.

of the world , and accu-
stomed to graunt away
whole kingdomes , gave
in charge to *Publius Clau-
dius* , a tribune of theirs ,
author of the motion , to
confiscate that prince,
though alive, and in league
with them. At the bruit
whereof hee shortned his
dayes by poyson. The
riches of *Cyprus* were con-
ueighed in barges vp the
riuer *Tiber* by *Porcius Ca-
so* , which brought more
treasure to the treasury of
the people of *Rome* , then
any triumph.

CHAP.

C H A P. X.
The Gallick warre.

Sic subdued by
the hand of Pompey, fortune trans-
fer'd vpon Cæsar the con-
quest of that which was
left vntoucht in Europe.
And there remained the
most terrible of all other
nations, the Galls, and Ger-
mans: and Britaine though
diuided from the whole
world, yet had notwithstanding
one to conquer it. The first cause of
this trouble begun at the
Helvetians, who seated
betweene the Rhene, and
Rhodanus, and their coun-
tryes

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treys, prouing to narrow
for their swarmes, came to
demand of vs other habi-
tations, hauing first set
their townes on fire. A
solemne signe among them
of neuer returning thither.
But we asking time for de-
liberation, and during that
delay, when Cæsar, by cut-
ting downe the bridge o-
uer Rhone, had taken from
them the meanes of flying
away, bee by and by led
backe that most warlike
people into their olde
homes, as a shepheard
drives his flocks to their
sheep-folds. The follow-
ing battell which was
fought against the Belgias,
was much more bloody, as
against

against men who fought for freedome. Here the Romans did many famous feats of armes, and this of Cæsar's was most singular, that his army inclining to flic, hee snatcht the target from one who was running away, and charging vpon the face of the enemies, restored the battell with his owne hand. After this hee encountred the Veneti at sea, but the combat was greater with the Ocean then with the enemies shippes. For they were bunglerly made, and mis-shapen, and had presently beeene split with our beake-heads, but the shallow places hindred the

the fight, that the tide withdrawing vpon course, during the skirmish, the *Ocean* might as it were seeme to haue beene stickler in the battell. He had elsewhere also to deale with difficulties which grew from the nature of the nations, and places. The *Aquitans*, a subtil generation, betooke themselues to grots, and holes vnder ground: *Cesar* had damd them vp. The *Morini* slipt aside into the woods: hee commanded to fire them. Let no man say the *Galls* are onely fierce, they vse fraud also. *Induciomarus* assembled the *Treuirists*, *Ambiorix* the *Eburones*, and

and making a combinati-
on among themselves in
Cæsars absence, both of
them found out his several
lieutenants generall. But
Titus Labienus stoutly re-
pulsed the one of them, &
brought that kings head
away. The other laying
an *ambuscado* in the vally,
ouercame vs by craft, and
so the campe was sackt,
and the gold thereof taken.
There wee loft *Cotta*, with
Titurius Sabinus lieutenat
generall. Nor could wee
ever bee-meet with that
king after, for hee plaide
least in sight beyond the
Rhene perpetually. But
Rhene, for all that, escaped
vs not, as neither was it fit,
that

that it should be a free receiver, and defender of our enemies. But Cæsar's ground of warre against the *Germans* was at first most iust. For the *Sequani* complain'd of their incursions. How great was then the pride of *Ariovistus*? when our ambassadours said, *Come thou to Cæsar?* What is that Cæsar? quoth the king? And let him come to mee if hee will, and what concernes it him what our Germanie doth? am I a meddler in the Roman affaires? The terrorre therefore of this new nation was so great throughout the campe, that they who were of the maine battell, made

made euery-where their last wills, and testaments. But those giantlike bodies, by how much the huger they were, by so much were they the fairer marke for a sword, or dart to hit. What the seruour of our souldiers was in the fight, cannot bee set forth in any example more clearely then in this, that when the barbarous whelm'd their shielde ouer their heads, couering themselves as vnder a roofe, or pent-house, or as a tortoys vnder the shell, the Romans sprung vp vpon the shielde, and from thence did cut their throats. Againe, when the Menapians complainid to

us of the *Germans*, *Cæsar* passeth ouer the *Mose*, vp-
on a bridge of boats, seekes
out *Rhene* it selfe, and the
enemies, among the *Herci-
nian* woods. But all the
whole race of them was
fled into the wildes, and
marshes, the army of the
Romans appearing on a
sudden on this side the
banke of *Rhene*, strooke
such an amazement among
them. Nor did we crosse
that riuer onely once, but
againe also, and that by a
bridge made ouer it. At
which time their affright
was much augmented,
when they beheld their
Rhene taken prisoner as it
were, and yoked with a
bridge.

bridge , betaking themselves afresh in flight to their forests , and fennie places ; that which most fretted Cæsar , being that hee had not whom to conquer . Thus all made ours both at land , and sea , hee casts his eye vpon the Ocean , and as if the Roman world sufficed not , his minde was set how to atchieue another . For this cause gathering a nauie , he made for Britaine . Hee crost into Britaine with marueilous speed ; for weighing anchor out of the harbour of the Morini , at the third watch , hee was landed in the Iland before noone . The shores there ,

there, were full of the enemies troubled troupes, and the chariots of war whirled vp and downe disorderly, their riders quaking at the wonder of the sight : their feare therefore was instead of a victorie. The timorous *Britans* yeelded vp their armes, and gaue hostages : and *Cæsar* had then marcht farther, had not the *Ocean* giuen his shatterd fleete a sore scourging with his billowes. Thereupon he returnd into *Gall*, and with a greater armada, and more forces *then before*, did thrust out once againe into the same *Ocean*, and againe pursuing the same *Britans* into the *Caledonian* woods,

hc

he also caused *Cauelianus*, one of their kings, to bee fast bound in chaines. Contenting himselfe with this (for his intention was not to get prouinces, but glorie) he makes back into *Gall* with more spoiles then at first, the *Oceans* selfe more quiet, and fauourable, as if it confessit it selfe too weake for *Cesar*. But the last mightiest conspiracie of the *Galls*, was, when that prince so dreadfull for stature, martiall skill, and courage, and whose very name seem'd devised to strike a terrorre, *Vercingetorix*, drew at once all the *Aruernois*, and *Bituriges* the *Carnutes*, and *Sequani*

into a league, by speaking
bigge among them, when
the assemblies of people
were thickest, as in their
groues vpon festiuall, and
counsel-dayes ; erecting
their mindes thereby for
recoverie at their antient
libertie. Cesar was at this
time absent out of *Gallia*,
busie in taking fresh mu-
sters of *Rauenna*, and the
Alps themselves heapt
high with winter snowes,
and so the wayes cloyed
vppe, they presumed hee
was fast, and safe enough.
But of how fortunate a
rashnesse was hee at the
newes ? Ouer cragges, and
cliffes of mountaines,
thorow wayes, and drifts

of

of snow, till that time
pathlesse, hec with light-
armed bands of souldiers
got into *Gall*, vnited his
winter-camps there, which
stood farre distant, and was
himselfe in person in the
middle of *Gallia*, before
the remotest part feared
his comming. Then as-
saulting the heart-strengths
of the warre, hec destroy'd
Auaricum, and a garri-
son in it of fortie thousand,
and leuel'd *Alexia* to the
ground with fire, which
had two hundred, and
fiftie thousand fighting
men to rescue it. The
whole stresse of the warre
was about *Gergonia*. For
that most spacious citie,

P 2 ba-

having foure score thousand defendants, walls also, a castell, and craggie cliffes, was girt-in round by *Cæsar* with workes, stakes, and a ditch through which hee drew the riuer, and with eighteene seuerall camps in the whole compasse, and an huge counterscarpe, by which meanes he tamed it first with famine, and such of the defendants as durst sally out, being either cut in pieces in the trenches with the sword, or gored vpon the stakes, hee at last constrained it to yeeld. That very king himselfe, the principall glorie of *Cæsars* conquest, both

both came like an humble
suitor into the campe, and
throwing his caparisons,
and armes at his foote,
said thus vnto him, O
thou most valiant of men,
thou hast conquer'd a vali-
ant man.

C H A P. XI.

The Parthian
warre.

WHile the people
of Rome vtterly
distrest the *Galls*
towards the North of the
world, they receive a grievous
wound in the East,
by the *Parthians*. For
which wee cannot blame
P 3 fortune.

fortune. The discomfiture afforded no kinde of comfort. The greedy humor of *Crassus*, Consul, which had neither Gods, nor men to friend, gaping for Parthian gold, cost eleuen legions their liues, and him that head of his, vpon which *Metellus*, Tribune of the people, had powred hostile curses at his setting out. And when the army was past *Zeugma*, sudden whirl-windes threw our standards into *Euphrates* where they sunke: & when he encamped at *Nicephorium*, ambassadours, from king *Orodes* summon'd him to remember the leagues which *Parthians* had

had formerly made with Pompey, and Sulla; but his minde wholy bent how to swallow the treasures of that realme, without pretending so much as an imaginary cause of warre, only said, he would answer at Seleucia. The Gods therfore, who take revenge for violating publike leagues, did both prosper the stratagems, and strokes of the enemies. For first, Euphrates, the onely riuver to conueigh our victuals, and defend vs, was now betweene vs, and home; then againe, credit was giuen to a certaine counterfeit fugitive, one Mazara, a Syrian, who trayning the

army out into the midst of the open desarts of the country, betrayd it to the enemy on all sides. *Crassus* therefore was scarce approached to *Carrha*, when *Syllax*, and *Surena*, the kings chiefe captaines, display'd & florisht their flags wouen of silke, and gold. And presently thereupon the enemies *Cauallery* gaue in on euery hand, powring their shot of arrowes vpon vs as thicke as the drops of haile, or raine. So the legions beaten miserably to the earth, himselfe allured out to a parley, had, vpon a signe giuen by the enemy, come quick into their hands, if the resistance of the

the Tribunes had not moued the barbarous to prevent his escape by killing him. That notwithstanding, they chopt off his head, & made themselues merrie with it. As for his sonne, they ouerwhelm'd him with shot, euen almost in his fathers sight. The remaines of that vnsfortunate host shifting each man for himselfe, & scatter'd by flight into Armenia, Cilicia, and Syria, did scarce afford a man aliue to bring the newes. The head, and right hand of *Crassus* were brought to king *Orodes*, & made sport for him, nor that vnsightly. For they powr'd molten gold in at

his open mouth, that hec
who was on fire with the
thirst of gold while hee li-
ued,his dead, & bloudlesse
carcase might haue enough
thereof to serue his turne.

CHAP. XII.
The recapitulation.

THis is that third
transmarine age
of the people of
Rome, in which employ-
ing themselves vpon ex-
ploits out of Italy, they dis-
play'd their aduenturous
armes ouer the whole
earth. Of which age, the
first hundred yeeres were
holy,pious,& (as we haue
al-

already said) the age of gold, voide of bainous fact, or foule blacke deed, all the while the simplicenesse, and puritie of that shepheardish originall continued , and the immiuent feare of the *Penish-men* maintain'd among vs ancient discipline. The other hundred yeeres (which wee reckon from the destruction of *Carthage*, *Corinth*, *Numance*, and from the date of the last will, and testament of king *Attalus* (in which hee devised his kingdome in *Asia*) vp to *Cesar*, and *Pompey*, and to *Augustus*, who followed them) as the glorie of martial acts made stately great,

of

of so vast domestick mischiefs made wretched, & worthie to bee blushed at. For as it was noble, and goodly to haue conquer'd *Gallia, Thrace, and Cilicia,* most fertil, and most powrfull prouinces, the *Armenians* also, & *Britans*, great names, but more for the honour of the empire, then for the vses thereof: so was it a brutish, and a shamefull thing to fight, and bicker at home, at the same time, with our owne citizens, associates, bondmen, fencers, and the whole Senate with it selfe. And I know not, whether it had not beeene better for the people of *Rome*

to haue rested content with *Sicilia*, and *Africk*, yea, or to haue wanted them also, hauing *Italie* at command, then to growe to such greatnesse as to bee consumed with their proper strengths. For what other things else bred ciuill furies, but the too much ranknesse of prosperitie ? The first thing which corrupted vs, was the conquest of *Syria*, & next after that, the heritage of the king of *Pergamus* in *Asia*. The wealth, and riches of those countries were the things which crasht vnder them the morall vertues of that age, and ouerthrew the commonweal drownd in her owne

owne vices as in a common sinke. For what cause was there why the people of *Rome* should stand so hard for fields, or foode, but as they were driuen by the hunger which prodigalitie had procured? From hence therefore sprang the first, and second *Gracchan* seditions, & that third *Appuleian*. And out of what other ground did it growe, that the knights, and gentlemen of *Rome* separated themselves from the Lords, to have soueraigne power in seates of iudgement, but *meereley* out of couetousnes, that so they might convert to private lucre the customary paiments due to the State,

State, and even iudgements
in law it self? This brought
in the promise of making
all *Latium* free of *Rome*.
from whence rose the war
with associats. And what
bred the warre with bond-
men? what? but the great
nûber of them in families?
whence came the armies
of fencers against their ow-
ners, but for the excessive
prodigality used in shewes
for gaining popular fauour?
While the *Romans* giue
themselues ouer to shewes
of sword-playcrs, they
brought that to bee a pro-
fession, and Arte, which
was before those times the
punishment of enemies.
And, to touch our more
gal-

gallant vices, was it not ouer-much wealth which stirr'd among vs rivalities in honours? Or did not the stormes of *Marius*, and *Sylla*, and the magnificent furniture of feasts, & sumptuous presents, rise out of that abundance, which ere long would bring forth beggerie? This was it which made *Catiline* fall foule vpon his countrey. To bee briefe, what other fountaine had that very desire in some of soueraignty, & to rule alone, but too much store of wealth? But that desire did mutually arme *Cæsar* and *Pompey* with those mortall enmitties, which like the furies fire-

firebrands set *Rome* on a bright blaze. Our purpose therefore is, to handle these ciuill quarrels, distinguished from iust, and foreine warres, in order as they fall.

CHAP. XIII.
of the Gracchan Lawes.

He power of the Tribunes stir'd the causes of all seditions, vnder pretext of defending the common people, for whose helpe that power was ordained, but in very truth that the Tribunes might ingrossse absolute authoritie to themselves,

selues, and for that cause courted the commons for their *speciall fauour, & good will*, by *enacting lawes* which allotted them land, corne, and seates of iudgement, *gratis*. There was a colour of equitie in each; for what so iust, as the people to receive their right at the hands of the Fathers of the State? for them who were the lords of nations, and possessors of the earth, not to liue like strangers to their owne homes, and temples? what more reasonable, then that the poor should liue vpon their own eschequer? what could be more effectuall to make the temple of liberty euuen, and in-

indifferent? then the Senate
gouerning prouinces, that
the cheualrie, and gentle-
men of *Rome*, to support
their authoritie *at home*,
should haue the *as it were*
kingdome of judgement-
seates? Yet euuen these very
things turnd pernicious, &
the wofull common-weale
came thereby to be the wa-
ges of her proper ouer-
throw: for the cheualrie,
and inferiour nobles being
made judges, which till
then the lords of Counsell
were, they purloynd the
publike incomes, that is to
say, the patrimonie of the
empire; and the paying
for the common peoples corn
out of the publike money,
suckt

suckt dry the very sinewes of State, the treasury : and how could the cōmon sort be made landed men, without eiecting thē who were already in possession, and were themselues also a portion of the people ? and who held their seates of abode, left them from their ancestors, by prescription, as a title of inheritance.

CHAP. XIII.
The sedition of Tiberius Gracchus.

TIBERIVS GRACCHVS, who had not his equall for birth, person, & eloquence, kin-

kindled the first firebrand of contention. This man, whether for feare that the yeelding vp of *Mancinus*, might also reach to him, because hee was a surety for our part of the league at *Numance*, becomming popular; or carryed as in point of honour for the common good, because pittyng to see the people of *Rome*, thrust out of their owne lands, though conquerours of nations, and owners in possession of the world, he would prouide that they should not liue like persons banished from their house-hold Gods, and houses; or what other motiue soever else did set him on worke,

workē to dare so mightie a matter; true it is, that when the day of propounding the law was come, hec ha- uing an huge troope to guard him, mounted the *Roftra*, nor wanted there in readines all the nobility against him, and the Tribunes of the people in sides. At which time *Gracchus* seeing *Marcus Octanius* crosse his propositions, he pusht him downe from the *Roftra* with his hand, contrary to the religious respect of brotherhood in office, and the nature of their authority, and put him into that feare of present death, as he was compeld to give ouer his Tribuneship:

buneship: and after this sort
getting himselfe to be cre-
ated one of the three for
parting the lands , when
vpon a comitall day hee la-
bourd to have his authori-
tie continued for a longer
time, thereby to make good
his beginnings, the nobili-
ty, and those whom hee
had disfised opposing him,
they fell to killing in the Fo-
rum , and then through the
city; and flying from thence
to the Capitol, when touch-
ing his head with his hand
to exhort the people, as by
a signe, to stand vpon their
guard for their liues , it
seemd as if hee demanded
a diadem : thereupon *Sci-*
pio Nasica inciting the peo-
ple

cedes à fo-
ro capit.

ple to runne to their weapons, he was beaten to the earth, and slaine, as it were by course of iustice.

CHAP. XV.

The sedition of Caius Gracchus.

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IL.

Caius Gracchus waxt forthwith no lesse hot in reuenge of his brothers both death, and lawes, and with equall vprore, and terror, as hee, putting the common sort into possession of their forefathers lands, promising to share among them the late bequeathed kingdome of Attalus, for their

their maintenance. And now growne ouer-mighty, and powerfull by being made Tribune againe, hee was followed with the commons as he flung vp, & downe, so that when *Minnius* the Tribune aduentured to abrogate his laws, he trusting to the strength of his complices, invaded the Capitol, a place fatal to his house, and family. But beaten from that attempt with the slaughter of his nerest friends, he withdrew himselfe to mount *Auentine*. But the forces of the Senate meeting him, there hee was destroy'd by *Opimius*, Consul. There was insulting vpon the dead carcase

Q

carcase also, and they who murthered him, had for reward the weight of his head in gold, the head of a Tribune of the people, religiously sacred, and not to haue bee[n] violated.

CHAP. XVI.

*The Appulcian sedition.*A.V.C.
DCLIII.

Li this notwithstanding, Appuleius Saturninus delittet not from pressing to make good the Gracchan lawes. The fauour of Marius gaue so much boldnesse to the man, being euer an enemy to the nobility, and presuming

ming the more because *Marius* was Consul, that openly killing *Aulus Nonius*, in the generall assembly, his competitor in the Tribuneship, hee attempted to bring in *Caius Gracchus* in his stead, a fellow of no tribe, nor name, but foysting in a pedigree, adopted himselfe into the family. Thus keeping such tragical revells in the state without being once call'd to account for them, hee bent his wittes so earnestly to establish the *Gracchan* lawes, as hee forced the Senate to sweare to what he would, threatening the refusers to forbid them fire, and water. There was

Q 2 one

one neuerthelesse found,
who did rather choose to
bee banished. Therefore
when *Metellus* was once
fled, all the lords quailing,
and *Appuleius* tyrannizing,
now the third time *Tri-*
bune, grew so outragious, as
hee troubled eu'en the very
general assēblies made for
election of Consuls with
new slaughter. For, that
Glaucias, the vpholder and
minister of his madnesse,
might be made Consul, he
cōmanded his competitor
Caius Memmius to be slain:
& when in that embroile-
ment those of his guard
call'd him KING, he heard
them gladly; but then, by
the ioynt opposition of the
Senate,

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Senate, *Marius* the Consul himselfe now also making one, because hee was not able to beare him out, the battels ioyn'd in the *Forū*. From whence *Appuleius* being beaten, hee seiz'd vpō the Capitol. But therethey besieged him by cutting off the condit-pipes. Whervpon his lieutenants assuring the Senate he was sorry for what was passed, hee came down out of the castell, & was receiued, together with the leaders of his faction, into the *Curia*. Into which the people breaking forceably, ouerwhelm'd him with clubs, and stones, and tore him also to pieces as he was in dying.

A.V.C.
DCLXII.C H A P . XVII.
The Drusin sedition.

LAST of these
boute-fews was Li-
nius Drusus, who
bearing himselfe strong
not onely vpon the force
of his Tribuneship, but vp-
on the authority of the
Senate also, and having
the consent of all Italy, at-
tempted to induce the
same lawes; and while hee
serues turnes of one thing
after another, hee kindled
such a fire, that the very
firſt flash therof could not
be endured: and himselfe
taken off by ſudden death,
lefte a long hereditarie
quarrel

quarrel vpon his posterity. Caius Gracchus by enacting that law, which tooke the office of judges from the Senate, and conferr'd it upon the knights, and gentlemen, had diuided the people of Rome, and made it a double-headed citie, which was but single before. And the Gentrie, bold vpon their so mighty power, as hauing thereby the fates, and estates of the Senatours, and the liues of princes in their hand, forestall'd the publike reuenewes, and excises, and robb'd the common-weale in their owne right. The Senate, weakned by the banishment of *Mesellus*,

Q 4 and

and the condemnation of *Rutilius* had lost all the grace of maieſtie. In this condition of things, *Seruilius Cæpio* standing for the Gentry, and *Livius Drusus* for the Senate, two men of equall riches, courage, and calling (which bred that emulation against *Drusus*) enſignes, standards, and banners were vpon the point to aduance. Thus differ'd they together in one citie, as if it had beeue in two camps. *Cæpio* gaue the firſt on-set to the Senate, and culld out *Scarus*, and *Philip*, the chieſes of the nobility, as persons guilty of practiſing for places. *Drusus*, to reſiſt these

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these commotions, wannc
the people to him by the
Gracchan lawes, and drew
the associats of *Rome* to the
people , by giuing hope
that they shoulde all bee
made free of the citie. This
speech of his is yet remem-
bred, that hee had left no-
thing *in the state* to bee gi-
uen to any one, vnelleſſe
that partie had a minde to
make a partition of mudde,
and clowds. The day of
promulgation of the law
was come , and so great
was the concourse from all
quarters about, that the ci-
tie seem'd as if besieged
with the approach of ene-
mies. *Philip*, Consul, durſt
notwithstanding speake a-

Q 5 gainſt

gainst the lawes. But the usher of the Court taking him by the throat, did not let him goe till the bloud started into his face, and eyes. So the lawes were enacted perforce, and commanded to passe for current. Our fellowes, or associates call'd out of hand for the reward of their *partaking*. Which *Drusus* vnable to performe, and sick of the troubles into which he had rashly entred, died in season, confidering the danger. But our fellowes *in armes* forbare not nevertheless to seeke the accomplishment of *Drusus* his promises, by hostility.

CHAP. XVII I.

The Social warre.

THe warre against our fellowes & associats, howsoeuer it be termed but the Social warre, that so we might extenuate the enuy ; yet, if wee will haue the truth, it was a ciuill warre. Because the people of *Rome* having mixt the *Etruscans*, *Latins*, and *Sabins*, and deriuing one bloud out of all, made an entire body out of parts, and of them all together is but one. Nor was the rebellion of our associats within *Italy*, leſſe heinous then that of the

A. V. C.
DCLXIII

the *Romans* within the citie. When therefore our fellowes, and allyes most iustly demanded equall priuiledge with the *Romans*, whose greatnes they had increased with their supports, and to the hope whereof *Drusus* had rai-zed them vpon a desire to predominate ; and when also he was opprest by the wickednesse of those at home ; the same firebrand of mischiefe which consumed him, inflamed our cō-panions and allyes, to take armes, and force the citie : what thing could be sadder thē this vast mischief? what more calamitous ? when all *Latium*, & *Picenum*, all

Etruria, and Campania, finally Italie, rose ioyntly in armes against the mother, and foster citie? when euery armie of our most valiant, and most loyall fellowes had vnder each ensigne those municipall bad members, and monsters of men? *Popedius led the Marse, and Latins, Afranius the Umbrians, the whole Senate, and Consuls, Samnium, Teleinus led Lucania, when the people, which was the disposer of kings, and nations, could not gouerne it selfe, so that Rome conqueresse of Asia, and Europe might bee assailed from Corfinium. The beginning of the warre was plotted*

sacra.

plotted to be in mount *Alban*, where, on the festiuali day of the *Latinis*, *Sextus Iulius Cæsar*, and *Marcus Philippus*, Consuls, shoule haue beeene sacrificed betweene the rites, and the altars : but that treason being frustrated by discoury, the whole cōspiracie brake out in *Asculum*, our ambassadours who were then present in that citie, being killd in the assembly it-self, at the publike playes . This was the solemne signe of the wicked war , and from thence the alarme was euery-where taken by al the parts of *Italie*, *Popedius* postig vp and downe, as the captaine , and author of it.

Neither

Neither Pyrrhus, nor *A-miball* committed so great a spoile. Behold, *Ocriulum*, behold *Grumentum*, behold *Fesulae*, *Carscoli*, *Nuceria*, and *Picentes* are wasted with slaughter, sword, and fire. The armie of *Rutilius* is discomfited, discomfited also is that of *Cepio's*: for *Lucius Iulius Cæsar* himself, when the armie, which he led, was ouerthrowne, & his dead body brought all bloody into *Rome*, made such a solitariness with the pitious spectacle, that one might haue eu'en past through the middle of the citie quietly. But the great good fortune of the people of *Rome*, alwayes better when

when at worst, puts at last their vniuersal forces to the worke, singling out severall captaines against severall people; *Cato* scatters the *Etruscans*, *Gabinius* the *Marses*, *Carbo* the *Lucans*, *Sylla* the *Samnites*. But *Strabo Pompeius* hauing made hauocke of all with fire, and sword, never gaue ouer destroying, till he had sacrificed the subuersion of *Asculum* to the ghosts of so many Consulary armies, and to the Gods of so manie ransackt cities.

C H A P.

C H A P. XIX.

The bondmens warre.

Hough wee fought with our associates (an hainous matter) yet were they free-men howsocuer, and at least-wise generous persons. Who can patiently brook, that the soueraigne people of the earth should arme against their flaves? The first troubles of that base nature were attempted in the yonger dayes of *Rome*, & within the citie it-selfe, by *Herdonius Sabinus*, captaine, when the state busied with the quarrels stirred by the *Tribunes*, the *Capitoll* was be-

besieged, and taken by the Consull. But this was rather an vprore then a war. But now, the empire being mightily enlarged with diuers countreys, who would beleue that *the Island of Sicilie* should be more cruelly wasted in the warre against slaues, then in the *Carthaginian*? An excellent corne countrey, and as it were a purlieu of *Rome*, where the *Latine* people had their farmes, and granges; for furniture of tillage ther wer very many bridewels, & husbandmen kept in chaines, which ministred matter for warre. A certaine *Syrian* called *Eunus* (the great mischies he did, makes

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makes vs remember his name) faining himselfe inspired with a divine furie, while hee vaunts the ceremonies of his *Syrian* goddesse, call'd bondmen to armes, and libertie, as it were by authoritie from heauen: and to get credit in that point, he iuggled a nut into his mouth, fill'd with brimstone, and fire, and blowing it softly, spat fire as he spake. This coozning wonder drew at the very first two thousand of such as came in his way, and cftsoones breaking vp the worke-iails, or bride-wells, by right of warre, he made vpan host of aboue fortie thousand: & that nothing might

might bee wanting to the
cuill, hee pranckt himselfe
vp like a king in royall or-
naments, and made misera-
ble spoile of castles, towns,
and villages: for a last dis-
grace, the campes of our
Prætors were taken by
him; nor shames it to tell
their names; the camps of
Manlius, Lentulus, Piso,
Hysaeus. They therefore
who ought to haue beeene
fetcht backe by officers as
fugitiues, pursued our *Præ-*
torian Generals, whome
they had made to runne a-
way in set battell. In the
end yet we had the punish-
ing of them, *Publius Rupi-*
lius, our captaine Generall:
for after he had vanquisht
them

them in the field, and laid off all besieged them in *Enna*, where hunger, like a plague of pestilence, consumed them, hee bound the remaynes of those strong theeues, in chaines, and fetters, & trussed them on gallowses: and for this seruice contented himselfe with an ouation, lest he should dis honour the dignitie of triumph, with carrying in the inscription, the title of villains. The Iland had scarce taken breath, when by and by wee came from the bondmen, and the Syrian to the Cilician. Athenio, a shepheard swaine, murtheres his master, and freeing his fellowes out of the

the work-iayle, puts them vnder banners into battel-ray : himselfe in a robe of purple , with a staffe of siluer , and about his head a royall wreath , picceth together no lesse an armie then the former madman , but rageth farre more eagerly against masters , and bondmen , as if against fugitiues , and as if he would revenge the *Sicilian bondslaues* cause , sacking castles , townes , and villages . This varlet also had the killing of *Prætorian* armies , the campe of *Seruilius* taken by him , and that of *Lucullus* in like sort . But *Aquilius* , vsing the example of *Publius Rupilius* , vtterly distrest the enemy .

enemic by staruing, & they who were otherwise hard to ouercome by force, hee easily destroid by famine: it was their desire to haue yeelded, but through the fear of the pains of punishment, they preferred voluntarie death: nay, wee could not take vengeance vpon the ringleader himselfe, though he came *alive* into our hands: for very many striving together whose prisoner hee should be, the prey was torn in pieces while they wrangled about that interest.

CHAP.

CHAP. XX.

*The warre with Spar-tacus.*A. V. C.
DCLXXX

Bvt bee it that wee
brooke the dishonour of the bond-
mens warre; for they are
lyable to good, or euill at
fortunes pleasure, & thogh
they are but as it were a se-
cond kinde of men, yet by
enfranchisement they are ne-
uerthelesse adopted *sometime*
into the sweets of
our freedome; the warre
which *Spartacus* rayfed, I
am ignorant how to call it:
for where villaines were
the souldiers, and sword
players the captaines, those

the

the basest of men , theſe augmented the worſt of e- uils with the ſcorne of ſo- vile indignitie. *Spartacus* , *Crixus* , and *Oenoma* brea- king vp *Lentulus* his ſchole of fence , with three ſcore and ten ſuch compa- nions as themſelues , or more , burst out of *Capua* , and calling bondmen to their banners , and affiſtance , when aboue ten thouſand ſturdy bodies were aſſem- bled , they were not then contented onely to eſcape , but they would alſo bee revenged. The firſt , as it were alter , which pleased them , was mount *Vesuvius* . There being besieged by *Clodius Glaber* , they ſlipt R downe

downe the rifts of the hollow mountaine by ropes of twigges, and descended to the lowest rootes thereof, and suddenly forcing an entrie at an issue of the camp, where no such danger was dreamt of, did surprize it : after that, other camps also. Then rouse, and wander they over Phora, and all Campania: nor satisfied with wasting villages, and hamlets, they make a terrible destruction in Nola, Nuceria, Thurij, and Metapont. Their numbers daily so increasing, as that now they were a full army, they make bucklers of wouen osiers, couerd with hides of beasts, and forge

forge out the yron of their
worke-ayles into swords,
and tooles of warre. And
that no grace of a full hoste
of men might be wanting,
they backe the horse which
they found at aduentures,
to raise a cauallery , and
brought to their captaine
the ensignes , and fasces
which were taken from our
Pretors. Nor refused hee
to vse them, though of an
hireling *Thracian* becom-
ming a souldier, of a soul-
dier a fugitiue, then a strong
theefe, and last of all, vpon
trust of his abilities of bo-
dy , a sword-player: who
celebrated the death of his
owne captaines slaine in
battell, with princely ex-
R 2 quies,

mirabillo.

quies, commanding such as he tooke prisoners, to fight at sharp about the funerall fire, as if it would cleare all passed disgrace , if of a sword-player, he became a giuer of sword-games. After this , setting also vpon *Consuls*, he cut in picces the army of *Leptulus* in the *Appennine*, raised the camp of *Caius Cassius* at *Mutina*. Puff vp with these successes, hee deliberated (which is enough to shame vs) of invading *Rome* it selfe. So, in the end, we were glad to put al our strengths against a challenger at sharp, & *Licinius Crassus* was the man who recouerd our honour: for the enemies (it is a shame

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shame to giue them that
stile) beaten, and chased by
him, fled into the farther-
most nooks of *Italie*: there
they being shut vp into a
corner of *Brutium*, prepa-
red to escape into *Sicilie*,
but wanted shipping, and
having tride to supply that
defect with boats of hur-
dles, and barrels bound to-
gether with twigs, but al in-
vain, by reason the current
was too swift, at last ma-
king a sally, they dyed like
men, and (which was as it
should bee where the cap-
taine was a sword-player)
they fought without leaue.
Spartacus himselfe beha-
uing himselfe most valiant-
ly in the front, or head of

sive missio-
ne.

the battell , was slaine as Prince and Generall.

CHAP. XXI.
*The ciuill warre of
Marius.*

A. V. C.
DCLXV.

His onely thing was wanting to make vp the euils of the people of *Rome* to the full , that there should bee a paricidiall warre among themselues at home , and that citizens should encounter citizens , as if they were fencers , or sword-players , in the heart , and *Forum* of the citie , as in a fighting ground , or theastrall Sand . Howsoever , it would

would grieue me the lesse,
had the leaders of that
wickednesse bin base com-
panions , or if noblemen
borne, yet debosht in their
manners. But O the sinne !
what men ! what chieffes !
when they were the orna-
ments, and glories of their
age, *Marius* and *Sulla*, who
vpheld that worst of hai-
nous euils with their vt-
most countenance. Things,
so to say , were planet-
strucken with three bad
influences ; the first flight,
and little, and more pro-
perly a broyle, then a war,
the cruelty , such as it was,
staying among the cap-
taines of the quarell them-
selues ; but the next was

R 4 more

more grimme, and bloudy,
such as had the vpper hand
embrewing their weapons
in the bowels of all the *Se-
nate*; the third outwent, in
the rage thereof, not ciuill
only, but hostill furie, when
the madnesse of reuenge
had all the strengths of *Ita-
lie* to bolster it, their hatred
one of the other raging so
long, as till none were left
to kill. The beginning, and
cause of the warre, was the
insatiable thirst of honour
in *Marius*, while he laboured
by the law of *Sulpitius* to
take from *Sulla* his decreed
employment: but *Sulla*, im-
patient of the iniurie, forth-
with turned about with
the legions which were
vnder

vnder his command, and deferring the warre of Mithridates, marcht into the citie at port *Esquiline*, and *Colline* gate in two great battalions: from whence, when *Sulpitius*, and *Albinouanus* had suddenly repulsed them, and logges, & stones, and tooles were hurld vpon all sides from off the walles, *Sulla* also falls to throwing, openeth his passage with fire, and possesseth as a conquerour the captiue *Capitoll*, that fort which had escaped the *Pænish-men*, yea and the *Galli Senones* also. Then by an act of the Senate, *Sulla's aduersaries* proclaimed enemies of the State,

R 5 they

they had law on their side to rage against the present Tribune, and most of the contrary faction. *Marius* by scrull flight sauved himself, or rather, fortune kept him in store for another warre. *Cornelius Cinna*, *Cneus Octavius* Consuls, the fire which was not well put out rose afresh, and that certainly by reason of the disagreement, when it was referred to the people, whether such as the Senate had proclaymed enemies should bee recalled. They came to this generall assembly with their swords about them: but they prevailing who wished quietnesse, *Cinna*, leauing the citie,

citie, posted to his party. *Marius returnes from Africa*, the greater for calamity, because prison, chaines, flight, and banishment had endeared his dignitie. At the name therefore of so great a man, there is flocking to him from far, and neare, bondmen (O the hainousnesse!) & sturdy rogues were armd: and the distressed Generall easily found an army: so that, as demanding restitution to his countrey, out of which he was expelled by force, he might well seeme to haue good reason for his doing, had hee not otherwise wrought his cause by cruelty: but returning discontented

contented with Gods and men, the hauen-towne *Ostia* a pupill, and foster-child of *Rome*, was at the first assault taken, and with horrible destruction pillaged. From thence he enters the citie in foure battels, *Cinna*, *Marius*, *Carbo*, and *Sertorius* leading them, where after that the whole band of *Octavius* was beaten from mount *Ianiculum*, presently, vpon a signe giuen, they fell to killing the princes, and chiefe lords, much more sauagely then is vsed either in a *Pænith*, or a *Cimbrian* citie. The head of *Octavius*, Consul, was pitcht vpon a pole before the *Rofra*, and the

the head of *Antonius*, a Consularie man, was set on the boord before *Marius* himselfe : *Cesar*, and *Fimbria* were murthred in that place of their houses where their house-hold Gods stood, and *Crassus* the father, and son, each in sight of other. *Bebius*, and *Numitor* were drawne with the hangmans hookes through the middle of the *Forum*. *Catulus* freed himselfe from being made the scorne of his enemies by smoothering. *Merula*, *Capiters* priest, bespurtled the eyes of *Ioue* himselfe, with the bloud which sprung out of his veines in the Capi-tol.

tol. Ancharius was runne through, Marius himselfe looking on, because when Marius saluted him , hee reacht not out forsooth that fatall hand of his. These Senators he massacred between the Calends, and Ides of January, in that seventh Consulship of his. What would have become of things, if after that proportion of killing hee had beene Consul but a yeere ? Scipio, and Norbanus Consuls, that third worst whirlwinde of ciuill furie thundred forth with all the violence it had ; at which time seuen legions of the one side, on another five hundred cohorts stood in armes,

armes, and *Sulla* hastned
out of *Asia* with a victori-
ous army. And certaine-
ly, *Marius* having shewed
himselfe so mercilesse to-
wards *Sulla*'s friends, how
great cruelty was there
neede of, for *Sulla* to bee
euен with *Marius*? Their
first encounter was at
Capua by the riuer *Vul-*
tumnus, and there the ar-
my of *Norbanus* was quick-
ly ouerthrowne, and all
Scipio's forces, vpon co-
lourable ouverture of
peace, speedily oppressed.
Then *Marius* the yonger,
and *Carbo*, Consuls, as if
the hope they had to get
the victorie were quite
dead, yet not to perish vn-
reuenged,

revenged, they parentated to themselves with the bloud of the Senate. And besetting the Senate-house, such of the Senate, whose throats they meant to cut, were drawne out from thence, as out of a sheep-penne, or prison. What slaughterers were there in the *Forum*, in the *Circus*, and open Temples? For MVRIVS SCÆVOLA, the priest, embracing the altar of *Vesta* in his armes, is onely not buried in her fire. Lamponius, and Teleinus, ringleaders of the Samnits, waste Campania, and Etruria more dreadfully then Pyrrhus and Annibal did, and

and vnder the colour of siding , reuenge them-selues. The whole forces of the enemies were quite distrest at *Sacriport* , and port *Collin*, or *Hill-gate*. There *Marius* , and here *Telefinus* were destroyed. But warre , and slaughter ended not together. For the sword was unsheathed cuen in peace , and they who freely yeelded them-selues , were also deprived of their liues. It is not lesse hainous, that *Sulla* , at *Sacriport* and *Hill-gate* , did cut in pieces aboue threescore and ten thousand. But then it was war. Hee commanded aboue foure thousand unarmed citizens,

citizens, who had yeelded themselues, to bee put to the sword in the publike village. These though so many slaine in cold bloud, yet are no more then foure thousand. But who can number them who were kill'd euery-where thorowout the citie by any one who lifted ? till *Furfidius* admonished , that some ought to bee left alive, that there might be ouer whom to commaund. Hereupon was that huge table hung out , in which two thousand by name, cull'd forth of the very flowre of the Senate, knights, and gentlemen, were proclaimed to die.

A

A new kinde of edict. It were tedious, after al these things, to historifie the killing in *cruel sport* of *Carbo*, of *Soranus*, the *Prætor*, and of *Venuleius*, and how *Bæbius* was not slaine with the sword, but torne in pieces with hands, as with the pawes of sauage beasts. How *Marius*, brother of the Generall *Marius*, was thrust with his eyes, hands, and thighes into the earth, before the tombe of *Catulus*, and in that state kept so aliue, as hee might sensibly feele himselfe die in euery part. To let passe almost all the severall formes of death vsed vpon severall persons: the statelyest free-

free-townes of Italy were sold as at an outrop, who would giue most, Spole-tum, Interamnium, Pre-neste, Fluentia. For as for Sulmo, that ancient confederate, and friend-citie, not yet conquer'd, Sulla (O vnworthy fact!) commanded it to bee vtterly razed, condemning it no otherwise then as hostages condemn'd by the law of armes, and accordingly sentenced to death, are commanded forth to execution.

CHAP.

C H A P. XXII.
The warre with Serto-
rius.A. V. C.
DCLX
XIV.

WHAT other thing else was the *Sertorian* warre, then the inheritance of *Sulla's* proscription? Whether I should stile it an hostile, or a ciuill warre, I know not, as that which the *Lusitanians*, and *Celtiberians* acted, hauing a *Roman* to their Generall. Hee was a man of an excellent rare, but of a disastrous valour, out-law'd for his life, and flying that most deadly proclamation, hee tossed both sea, and land with mix-

mixture of his miseries: and trying his fortune now in *Africa*, then in the *Balearies*, and sent from thence into the *Ocean*, past thorow to the *Fortunate-islands*, and lastly armed *Spaine*, where, as a man with men, hee easily made head, nor did the courageous brauerie of *Spanish* souldiers appeare in any place more plainly, then when a *Roman* led them, though not contented with *Spaine* alone, he minded *Mithridates* also, and the *Ponticks*, ayding him with a nauie. What had beeene able to resist so potent an enemie? The world could not withstand

stand by onely one captains
meanes. *Cnaeus Pompeius*
was ioyned to *Metellus*.
They wasted the puif-
fance of *Sertorius* in bat-
tell, though it was long
firſt, and neuer but with
doubtfull fight, nor at laſt
by faire warre; for hee was
dispatcht through the vil-
lanie, and treason of his
familiar friends: and our
captaines having traced his
armies almost ouer all
Spaine, did neuer encoun-
ter his, but the battell was
alwayes long, and hazar-
dous. The firſt proofe wee
made of his abilities was by
lieutenantes generall, when
Domitius, and *Thorins* up-
on the one ſide, and the

Her.

Herculeij upon the other made some light skirmishes: but these being oft-soumes slaine at Segoniam, and those at the river Anas, the Generals themselves comming to try it out in person at Lauro, and Sucron, parted each with equall mischiefe done to either. They turning then their power to waste the countrey, and these to the subuersion of cities, wretched Spaine smarted for the quarrels of the Roman captaines one against the other, till such time as Sertorius murthered by practice of his house-hold friends, and conquer'd Perperna, submitting himself,

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selfe, the cities *Osea, Terme, Tutia, Valentia, Auximia*, and, which had endured the worst of hunger, *Calaguris*, sware fealty to the Romans. So Spaine receiued into peace, the victorious Generals had rather it should seeme a foraine warre then a ciuill, because they would triumph.

CHAP. XXIII.
*The ciuill warre under
Lepidus.*

M*Arcus Lepid^o, Quintus Catulus, Consuls, the ciuill warre was almost sooner determined then taken in hand.*

S But

A.V.C.
DCLXXV.

But how much, and how far soever in compasse the firebrand of that commotion blazed, it rose all out of *Sylla's ashes*: for *Lepidus*, in his insolencie, delirous to innouate, prepared to annull the acts of that mighty man, nor without good cause, if at leastwise it could have beene done without great calamitic to the common-weale. For when *Sulla*, the *Dictator*, had by the aduantage of the vpper hand, proscribed his enemies; such of them as ouerliued, being recalled from banishment by *Lepidus*, to what else were they called but to warre? and when the goods of attainted

ted citizens were adjudged, and given away by *Sulla* vnto others, though they were but badly taken, yet being they were taken by law, the repleuin of them did doubtlesly endanger the greene raw peace of the State. For which respect it was expedient that the common-wcale sore sickle, and hurt, should rest it selfe howsoever, lest the wounds thereof should breake out, and bleede afresh in the curing. When therefore he had frightened the citie with his turbulent orations, as with an alarme, he went into *Etruria*, and from thence presented an armie against *Rome*. But, before

S 2 this

this time, *Lentulus*, *Catus-lus*, and *Cneus Pompeius*, the captaines, and as it were ensigne-bearers of *Sulla's* tyranny, had planted an army at *Miluins* bridge, & mount *Ianiculus*: and by them repulsed at the very first brunt, and proclaimed traitor by the Senate, hee fled backe without bloud-shed into *Etruria*; from thence retired to *Sardinia*; and there in sicknesse, and repentance ended his dayes. The victors, a thing rarely seene in ciuill warres, moderated their affections, and contented themselves to hold all quiet.

Deo gratias.



THE
HISTORIE
OF THE RO-
M A N S.

The fourth Booke.

CHAP. I.
CATALINE SWARRE.

CATALINE, MOO-
ued to it, first
with riot, and
then with want,
the effect of that excesse,
together with the oppor-
S 3 tunitie,

A. V. C.
D C X C.

tunitie, our armies beeing
then in warfare at the vt-
most bounds of the earth,
was thrust into a treason
for inthralment of his na-
tive countrey, for assassi-
nate of the Senatours, for
murther of the Consuls,
for firing the citie in many
places at once, for robbing
the Exchequer, and in a
word, for vtter extirpation
of all common-weale, and
for doing that, whatsoeuer
else, which even *Anniball*
himselfe would not haue
seem'd to haue wished. All
which purposes, with what
complices (O the sinne!)
were they by him attemp-
ted? himselfe a *Patriot*, a
Senatour of the highest
ranke;

rank; but that is not so much: there were in of the *Curiy*, *Porcyj*, *Sulla*, *Cethegi*, *Autronyj*, *Vargunteij*, and *Longini*: and what potentates were they by birth? what ornaments of the Senate? *Lentulus* likewise, chiefly at that time *Prætor*, had all of these for a blacke guard to his most blacke designes. Mans bloud was added as a pledge of the conspiracie, which carried about in cups and goblets, they dranke: a most horrible thing, had not the end, for which they dranke it, beeene more horrible. The goodliest empire vnder heauen had seene the last daies ofit selfe, had not

S 4 that

that plot hapned in the Consulship of *Cicero*, and *Antonius*, one of which discouerd the same by his diligence, the other confounded it by force. The intelligence of this so vast a treason was giuen by *Fulvia*, a base cheape trull, but not so wicked as to be guiltie of paricide. Then *Cicero* the Consull, calling a Senate, made an oration against the hainous traytor to his face, against the guiltie person there in presence, but wrought no greater effect then *only* to make the foc shift for himselfe, and openly professing to bee such, threatned to put out the fire with pulling downe all.

So

So he departs to the armie
which *Manlius* had prepared in *Etruria*, with purpose to assaile the citie. *Lentulus*, diuining that himself was the man of his family, to whom soueraigntie was destinatied in *Sibylls* verses, had in fit places, against the set day, dispersed men, fire-workes, and weapons ouer the whole citie: nor contented with complices at home onely, the ambassadours of the *Allobroges*, at that time, as it hapned, in towne, were dealt with, to stirre their nation to armes: and the frensic had gadded ouer the *Alpes*, if vpon another discouerie made by *Vulturius*, the letters of the
S 5 Prætor

Prætor had not beeene atta-
ched in the going . Hands
were hereupon forthwith
laid,at Cicero's command-
ment, vpon the *Allebro-
ges*: and the practice was o-
penly proued against *Len-
tulus* in the Senate. It be-
ing put to the question
what should be done with
the malefactors, *Cæsar* was
of opinion , their lives
should be spared , because
they were persons of great
honor : *Cato* censur'd them
to death for their treason :
which opinion was secon-
ded by all , and they were
strangled accordingly in
prison . Though thus a
part of the conspiracie was
choakt , yet *Catiline* des-
tituted

sted not from his enterprise, but with ensignes spred marcheth out of *Etruria*, against his native countrey, and encountred on the way by the armie of *Antonius*, is beaten downe, and slaine. How grimly they foughr, the euent sheweth: not a man of the enemies was left, and looke what place each one fought in, vpon the same he lost his life, and couerd it with his body. *Catiline* was found starke dead farre off from his own company among the carcases of his enemies: a most braue end, had he made it for his countrey.

CHAP. II.

*The warre of Cæsar, and
P O M P E Y.*

He whole world almost being now in peace, the Roman empire was greater then that it could be extinguisht by any foraine violence. Fortune therefore bearing envie to that people, which was soueraigne of al other, armd their own selues to their owne destruction. The madnesse of *Marius*, and *Cinna* confincked it-selfe within the citie, as if shee triide how it would doe; the tempest of *Sulla* spred wider, yet did it

it not thunder out of *Italy* ;
but the furie of *Cæsar* , and
Pompey did hurrie, & sucke
into it both the citie, *Italy* ,
races, nations, & in a word
the vniuersall empire, with
a kind as it were of deluge,
and gulph of fire, so farre
forth , that it cannot right-
ly bee onely called a ciuill,
neither yet a sociall, no nor
a foraine , but rather a cer-
taine, common of all toge-
ther, and more then a war.
For if wee looke vpon the
captaines, the whole *Senate*
was in sides ; if the armies,
on the one part eleven le-
gions, on the other , eight-
teen, the flower, & strength
together, of all the *Italian*
bloud ; if the aides of the
con-

confederates, on this side,
the choise of the *Galls*, &
Germans, on that, *Deiotar-*
rus, *Ariobarzanes*, *Tarcon-*
dimotus, *Cothus*, the whole
powers of *Thrace*, *Cappa-*
doccia, *Cilicia*, *Macedonia*,
Greece, *Italy*, and all the
Orient; if the space of the
warre, foure yeeres, and
that, considering the de-
structions it wrought, but
a short time; if the place,
and stage, vpon which it
was acted, *Italy*, from whence
it turn'd it selfe into *Gall*,
and *Spaine*, and fetching a
compasse from the west,
it sat down with the whole
burthen thereof vpon *Epi-*
rus, and *Thessaly*; thence it
crosseth suddenly into
Ægypt;

Ægypt; then it glanced into *Asia*, and lay heavy upon *Africk*; last of all, it reel'd back into *Spaine*, and there at length it went out, and died. But the warre, and hatred of the factions ended not together. For that rested not, til the rancour of the conquer'd parties had in the heart of the citie, & middle of the Senate, satisfied it self with the bloud of their conquerour. The cause of so monstrous mischiefs was the same, which it vseth to be of al, too too much prosperity. For *L. Metellus*, and *Lucius Afranius*, Consuls, when the maisticie of *Rome* preuailed through

through the world, and the people chanted the fresh victories of Pompey, the Pontick, and Armenian triumphs, in Pompeiis theaters, his ouer-great power (as it often falleth out) moued envy among the leyfurable citizens. Metellus for abatement of his triūph ouer Crete, Cato, who alwaies ranne bias to the mighty, detracted Pompey, & found fault with his actions. The griefe hereof draue him awrie, and compelled him to prouide strengths for vpholding his dignitie. It hapned Crassus at that time flourished in honour of bloud, riches, and authoritie, and yet still coueted

ted more. The name of *Caius Cæsar* was vp, for eloquence, and spirit, and had the honour of a Consulship. But *Pompey* ouertopt them both. *Cæsar* therefore struggling to get dignity, *Crassus* to increase it, *Pompey* to keepe what he had, and all of them alike greedie of great power, easily made a match to set vpon the commonweale. Therefore, while each of them vseth the others strengths for his own glory, *Cæsar* invaded Gall, *Crassus* Asia, *Pompey* Spain, three most puissant armies. And thus the whole world was now become to be held by three princes in part-

partnership. This domination wore out ten yeeres time. From that time forward, because til then they were ballanced among themselves through a mutuall feare, vpon the slaughter of *Crassus* by the *Parthians*, and the death of *Julia*, *Cesars* daughter, who marrying to *Pompey*, maintained concord between the son, and father in law, by the league of nuptial loue, emulation brake forth presently. *Pompey* now was iealous of *Cesars* greatness, and *Cesar* badly endured *Pompeis* supereminencie. The one brookt no equall, the other no superior. But O the sinne! they stroue in such

such sort for principality, as if so great a fortune of empire had not beeene en-nough for two. Therefore *Lentulus*, and *Marcellus* being Consuls, and the af-fiance of the first pact a-mong them once broken, the Senate consulted to dis-employ *Cæsar*, and *Pompey* labour'd the same; nor was *Cæsar* himselfe against it, if in the first comitiali assembly, or choise-moot, there had beeene respect had of him, for the Con-sulship; which honour ten Tribunes had with *Pom-peus* good liking decreed him in his absence, and was afterwards, vpon *Pompeus* dissembling, denyed it. He should

more mai-
tum.

arena.

should haue come, & sued
for it after the * old wont.
On the other side, hee ear-
nestly demanded executi-
on of the decree, & would
not cashier his armie, un-
lesse they at home were as
good as their word to him.
For this cause he was pro-
claimed enemy. *Cæsar*,
throughly nettled at the
newes, resolued to main-
taine with the sword, the
rewards of his sword. The
first field, & * Sand-plot of
civil war was *Italy*; whose
castels *Pompey* had furnish'd
with slight garrisons. But
all of them were as it were
overwhelmed with *Cæsars*
sudden comming-on. The
first alarme was sounded at

Armi-

Ariminū. Then was *Libo* more thē al *Etruria, Ther-*
mus then Umbria, Domiti⁹
then Corfinium. And the
war had bin made an end
of without bloud,if, as hee
attempted it,he could haue
oppreſſed *Pompey* at *Brun-*
dīum. But he escaped by
night through the closures
of the besieged hauen. A
ſhamful matter to be ſpokē:
the late president of the Se-
nat,vmpire of peace,&war,
fled in a torne,& almost na-
ked vſſell, over that ſea,
which himſelf had triūpt.
Nor is *Pompey* ſooner driuē
out of *Italy*,then the Senat
out of the citie,into which
almost empty of people
through ſcare,*Cæſar* entring
made

made himself Consul. The sacred *inmost* treasury, because the Tribunes op'ned it somewhat too slowly, he commanded to be broken vp: & violently seis'd the reue-new, and patrimony of the people of *Rome*, sooner then he did the soueraignty. *Pōpey* drieuen away, & fled, he had a more minde to take order for securing the provinces, then to pursue him. He kept *Sicilia*, & *Sardinia*, the publick pledges of corn, by deputies, or lieutenants generall: there was not an enemy in *Gall*, himself had made it all peace there. But passing in perso against the *Pompeis* in *Spaine*, *Massilia* was so bold as to shut her gates.

gates. Poore *Massilia*, while it would faine haue peace, fel into a war, throgh teare of warre. But because it had strong walls, he com-manded it should be taken for him in his absence. A *Greekish* citie, but which more hardly then for the name it had lopt bauins for rampire, durst burn the en-gins bent against it, and en-counter vs at sea. But *Brutus*, who had the charge of the war, tamed them quite both at land, & sea : wher-upon yeelding themselves, they were stript out of all they had, excepting that (which they prized aboue all) their common libertie. *Cesar's* war in Spaine with
Pe-

vernī flu-
minis ob-
undatione.

sed ubi pax
fluminis
redit.

Petreius, & Afranius, lieutenants generall to Cnaeus Pompeius, was doubtfull, various, and bloudy, attempting to besiege their campe at Ilerda by ther river Sicoris, and to thrust betweene them, and the towne. In the meane-while by stopping the stream, which in the spring-time vsed to swell, they depriued him of victuals. So his campe was assaulted with famine, and the besieger himselfe remain'd as it were besieged. But so soone as the water was down, he scowres the coasts with fire, and sword, and fiercely re-enforceth his pursuit, & ouertaking them

vp-

vpon their retreate into *Celtiberia*, hee drew a trench about, and so compeld them to yeeld for thirst. Thus was the hither *Spaine* taken in, and the farther *Spaine* delayd not. For what could one legion do, when five could doe nothing? *Varro* therefore of his owne accord giuing way, the *Gades*, the streights, the *Ocean*, and all, followed the luckinesse of *Cesar*. But fortune durst doe somewhat against that captaine in his absence, on this side *Illyricum*, and in *Africa*, as if his faire successes were of purpose to be tyrped, and inter-woven with crosse accidents: for

T when

when *Dolabella*, and *An-
tonius* being commanded
by *Cæsar* to guard the iawes
of the *Adriaticke* gulph,
and the one had pitcht his
camp vpon the *Illyrian*
shore , the other on the
Corcyrean, *Pompey* being
master then at sea , *Octa-
vius* his licutenant gene-
rall , and *Libo* , with huge
numbers of mariners, clo-
sed them in vpon all hands,
and *Anionius* , despite of
his most resistance, was en-
forced to yeilde through
famin: and those long boats
sent to his aide by *Basillus*,
such as for lacke of ships
they were faine to shift
with, were taken as it were
in an hunting toyle , by a
new

new stratagem of the Cilicians on Pompeis side, the fastning of ropes vnder water: but the tide comming in, freed two of the vessels: one of them which carryed the *Opitergins* was entangled in the cords, & produced an effect worthy to be commended with honour to posterity: for a band of scarce one thousand young fellowes held play from morning till night, against the force of an whole armie, enuironing them on all sides: and when by manhood they could finde no way forth, at the encouragement of *Vulteius*, their Coronel, they flue one the other. In Africke also, such

T 2 like

like was the valour, and aduersitie of *Curio*, who sent by *Cæsar* with commis-
sion to receive that pro-
uince, & proud for hauing
repulsed, and put *Varus* to
flight, was vnable to stand
the sudden comming-on
of king *Iuba*, and the cau-
larie of the *Mauritanians*.
Hee might haue fled, but
shame perswaded him to
die together with that ar-
my which his temerity had
cast away. But fortune now
importunately demanding
to make scores even, *Pom-
pey* had chosen *Epirus* for
the seate of war : nor was
Cæsar slowe : for hauing
made all safe at his backe,
though it were the depth
of

of winter, and so the season vnfitt, yet hee embarkt for battell; and encamping at *Oricum*; when that part of his forces which was left behinde with *Antonius*, for want of shipping staid with the longest at *Brundisium*; hee was so impatient, that for fetching them, hee attempted at midnight, and in a frigat to venture ouer, though the sea was terrible rough. His words to the master, afraid at so great a danger, are not forgotten. What fearest thou? thou carryest *Cæsar*. When all the forces which either side could make, were drawne together, & their camps confronted each the

T 3 other,

other the generals gouernd themselues by diff'ret courses. Cæsar naturally fierce, & longing to dispatch, offers battell, eggeth, and proueketh to it: one while by besieging the camp, about which his workes ran sixteene miles (but what could besieging hurt them, who hauing the sea open, abounded thereby with all prouisions?) another while with assaulting *Dyrrhachium* in vaine (for the situation of it made it inexpugnable) and besides all this, with daily skirmishes, as the enemy sallied forth (at which time captain *Scæna*'s manhood was admired, in whose target one hundred,

&

& twenty shot were found sticking) now with sackage of Pompeis confederate cities, as when hee wasted Oricum, and Gomphi, and other fortresses of Thessali. Pompei, on the contrarie, contriues delayes, and wayes of puttting of, that, by closing the enemy on all parts, hee might breake his heart with lack of victuals, and the violent humor of his most fiery aduersarie might coole, & falter. This wholesome counsell did not long availe the author. the soldier, hee blames lying idle, confederates cry out vpon delay, and the great lord tax him with ambition. So the destinies thrusting

T 4 things

thinges headlong on, in
Thessaly, and the cham-
pain fields of *Philippi*, cho-
sen for the place of fight,
the fortunes of *Rome*, the
world, and all mankinde
were set vpon a cast. The
people of *Rome* neuer saw
in one place together so
great forces, nor fortune so
many mighty persons at a
time. There were aboue
three hundred thousand
in both the armies, besides
the aides of kings, and Se-
nators. Signes of an imme-
diate downfall were neuer
more apparent; runnings
away of beasts ordaind for
sacrifice, swarmes of bees,
notable ouercastings of the
skie in day time. *Pompey*
him-

himselfe dreamt ouer-night, that he heard a noise in his owne theater at *Rome*, sounding about him in the nature of a mourning, and in the breake of day hee was seene (sic vn-luckie!) before his maine battel in a black vpper garment *Cæsars* armie was neuer more fresh, & fuller of spirit. The sound of the charge came first from *Pompeis* side, but the shot from the other. The iavelin of *Crastinus*, who began the fight, was noted: and being runne into the gaping mouth with a sword, and found dead with it so, among the carcases, did by the noueltyn

*pullo amicu-
culo.*

it selfe of the wound , well declare, with what choler, and madnesse hee fought: neither was the issue of the battell lesse admirable : for whereas Pompey had such multitudes of horse, as hee thought to circumuent Cæsar easily, himselfe was circumuented: for after they bad fought a long time vp- on euuen termes, and, at a signe giuen them by Pompey, his troupes of horse fell on in flanke , the Germane cohorts made so boystrous an impression vpon the riders, that they seemd footmen, & these to haue come on horsbacke : the overthrow of the light-arm'd souldiers ensued vpon the slaugh-

slaughter of the flying hors-
troupes : then the terrour
striking farther , one com-
panic putting another into
rowt, the rest of the destruc-
tion was made as it were
at a stroke . Nothing was
more the bane of that day,
then the hugenesse it-selfe
of the armie . Cæsar was
much in that battell , and
halfe between souldier and
soueraigne : speeches of his
were over-heard as hee rid
vp , and downe ; the one
bloudy , but according to
the Art of the sword , and
powerfull for gaining the
day , Souldiers , foine at the
face ; the other tending to
vaine glorie , Souldiers , spare
our countrey-men ; when his
owne

owne selfe notwithstanding chased them. Happie Pompey, for all this miserie, had hee shared in the fortune of his slaughtred armie: but he ouer-lived his own glorie, that with the more dis-honour he might poste for his life through *Theffalian Tempe*; bee beaten from *Larissa*; and vpon a forlorn rocke of *Cilicia*, studie, whether he should flic into *Par-thia*, *Africa*, or *Egypt*; briefly, that vpon the *Pelusian* shore, by the com-mand of a most vnworthie king, by the counsell of gelded-men, and (to take all the misfortunes together) that murthred by the sword of *Septimius*, his fu-gitiue,

gitive, vnder the eys of his wife, & children, he shoulde conclude his dayes. Who would thinke that the war shoulde not bee determined with Pompeis life ? But the embers of the *Theffalian* fire waxt much more hot, and forceable then euer : and in *Egypt* there was warre without any partakings of ours : for when Ptolomea, king of *Alexandria*, had committed the most hainous act of all those other which were committed during the ciuill warre, and had, by means of Pompeis head , settled his owne termes with *Cesar*, fortune casting about for a revenge, therby to appease the ghost of

of so great a potentate, wanted not occasion. *Cleopatra*, that kings sister, throwing herself at *Cæsars* feet, besought restitution to her part of the realme. To plead for her, came the ladies beauty, which was doubled by this, that so rare a creature seem'd to haue wrong, & the hatred born to the king himselfe, who, in killing *Pompey*, gratified the fortune of the contrarie faction, not *Cæsar*, against whom hee would also, without all question, haue dared as much, if it would haue serued his turn. Whē *Cæsars* pleasure therefore was, that shee should bee restored to her king.

kingdome, by as it were a *Gauelkind*, he being forth-with be-set in the palace *roial*, by the same instrumēts who murthred *Pompey*, with wondrous valour, & a slender company, did beare the brunt of a mighty army. For, by firing the next tenements, & the *Arsenal*, he dislodged the enemy, who plide him from thence with shot. From thence he suddenly escaped to the penile of *Pharus*. Beaten out of that, & glad to plunge into the sea, hee got, with admirable good fortune, to the next ships, by swimming, fain to leaue his robe in the waues, whether by chance, or of purpose,

pose, that the aduersarie
might pelt, & mawlt with
stones, and shot, *in stead of*
him. Received at last a-
mong his own mariners, &
assailing the enemy in all
quarters at once, hee paide
the ghost of his son in law
the vengeance due to it,
vpon that cowardly, and
trayterous nation. For
not onely the kings tutor,
Theodorus, (author of
the whole warre) but not
so much also as those
maskes of men, *the Eu-
nuchs, Photinus, & Ganyme-
des*, flying by sea, and land,
came to euill ends. The
yong kings body was found
as it lay wallowed vnder
mud, *and known by the ho-*
nor

nor of a golden curace, or
breastplate vpon it. New stirs
were likewise in *Asia*, begun
in *Pontus*, fortune watching
as it were of set purpose,
to make this the end of
Mithridates kingdom, that
the father should bee con-
quer'd by *Pompey*, and the
sonne by *Cæsar*. King
Pharnaces, rather vpon
trust of our discord, then
his owne valour, fell vpon
Cappadocia with an offen-
sive armie. But *Cæsar* set-
ting vpon him, in onely one,
and that too (so to say) not
an whole battell, ground
him as it were to dust,
after the manner of light-
ning, which at one, and
the same moment of time,
came,

came, hit, and went away: neither was it a vaine brag which *Cæsar* made of himself, that the enemy was ouerthrowne there, before ever hee set eye vpon him. Thus went matters in forreine parts. But in Africk, the fight of *Romans* with *Romans* was more deadly, then it had beeene in *Pharsalia*. Hither the remaines of the shipwrackt faction were driuen by a certaine pang, or fit of fury: nor would you call them remaines, but a whole, and entire warre. *Pompeis* forces were rather scatterd then consumed. His tragedy made them more solemn, and zealous to fight.

ib.4.
way:
brag
him-
e was
be-
upon
ers in
a A-
mans
more
ne in
e re-
ackt
y a
ury:
hem
and
for-
terd
tra-
norc
s to
ght.

fight. Nor did the succeeding Generals degenerate. For *Cato*, and *Scipio* sounded full enough in the place of *Pompeis* name. *Iuba*, king of *Mauritania*, made one in the quarrell, forsooth that *Cesar* might haue the more to conquer. There was therefore no difference, nor oddes betwene *Pharsalia*, and *Thapsus*, sauing that the eagernesse of the *Cesarians* was both the more, & the more sharpe, as chafing that the war grew though *Pompey* was dead. To bee briefe, a thing which neuer hapned till then, the trumpets sounded a charge, through the souldiers forward-

wardnesse, without the cōmandement of the General. The ouerthrow beganne at *Iuba*, whose elephants not thoroughly manned to fight, and but lately taken wilde out of the woods, quite confounded at the sudden shrilnesse, forthwith dis-ranked their friends army, & made that the captaines could not escape by flying, all of them comming to their ends remarkably. For *Scipio* was now gotten on ship-boord, but his enemies ouertaking him, he ran his sword thorow his owne belly; & one asking after him in search, he answered in these very words, *The Generall is well.*

well. *Iuba* gotten into his palace, after a royal banquet made to *Petreius*, the companion of his flight, among his cuppes, and dishes call'd vpon him for a killing. And *Petreius* had enough of that both for the king, and himselfe: so the viands, halfe as it were eaten, and the funerall messes swam mixt with royll, and *Roman* bloud together. *Cato* was not at this battell, but encamping at *Bagrada*, hee lay for defence of *Vti-
ca*, as at the other maine fort, or barre of *Afri-
ca*. But hearing the defeat
of his partners, hee dallied not at all, but (as it
became

became a wise man) did even ioyfully hasten his owne death. For after hee had embraced, and bidden good night to his son, and companions, hee repos'd himselfe awhile in his bed, hauing perused by a light *Plato's booke* of the Immortality of the soule, and then, about the first releeving of the watch, unsheathing his sword, hee therewith thrust himselfe with a re-enforced stroke into the body. After which, the physicians presumed to wrong the braue man with laying salues, which he permitted till they were out of the roome: but then hee rashed them away, and the blood

bloud following amaine, he
left his dying hands in the
very wound. Warre, and
sidings brake out againe, as
fresh, as if there had never
pait a stroke in the quar-
rell : and by how much
the troubles in *Africa*
were beyond those in *Thes-*
saly, by so much Spaines
surpassed those in *Africa* ;
& the brotherlinesse of the
Generals drew exceeding
sauor to that side, when for
one Pompey there stood vp
two. The encounters ther-
fore were no where so ter-
rible, or hazardous. The
first conflict was in the very
mouth of the maine Ocean,
Varius, and *Didius* oppo-
sitely lieutenants generall.
But

but the strife with the sea it selfe, was sorer then that of Fleete with Fleete: for the *Ocean*, as it were to chastize owne countrymen for their madnesse, dasht *indifferently* of either of their nauies in pieces. What a ghastly, and hideous sight was that, when at one, and the same instant, seas, stormes and tackle fought together! Addeto all this, the fearefull situation of the place, where the shores of *Spain*, and *Mauritania* on this coast, and on that, doe offer in a manner to claspe, and meete the sea both mediterranean, & maine *Ocean*, and *Hercules* pillars,

op-

opposite mountaines, hanging ouer. At which time, foule weather, and fierce battell raged round about. After this, both parts ranged here & there, employing themselves in the siege of cities ; whose case was miserable, while betweene the leaders of severall sides, they smarted deepeley for their friendship with the Romans. The last battell of all was at *Munda*. Here the fight was not answerable to the felicity of other fights, but doubefull for a long time, and discontente; so as fortune plainly seemed to deliberate vpon the doing of some, I know not what, thing. Certainly,

V Cesar

Cæsar himselfe was seene before the armie sadder then for his wont, whether in regard of humane frailty, or as suspecting that the excesse of prosperitie would not hold out alwayes, or as fearing the same things which Pompey found, so soone as once he came to be what Pompey was: but in the very battell it selte, after the armies had with equall slaughter done nothing for a long space but kill, suddenly (the like whereof no man living could remember) in the most heate of the fight, there was a deepe silence on both sides, as if they were agreed. this was every ones

onesconceit of it. Last of all, which *Cæsar* in fourteene
yeres before had never
seen, the selected tride
band of his old souldiers
(an hainous matter) gaue
backe: so that although
they fell not as yet to flat
running away, nothing
was playner notwithstanding,
then that they re-
sisted more for pure shame,
then valour. *Cæsar* there-
fore putting his horse from
him, ranne like a mad-man
into the head of the battell:
there hee staid such as were
shrinking, cōfirming them,
and finally cried, and flew
through all the squadrons
with his eyes, and hands in
that perturbation, it is re-

V 2 ported

ported hee debated within himselfe, what to doe with himselfe, if the worst befell, and his countenance was, as of a man , who meant to make his owne hand his owne executio-
ner, had not fise cohorts of the Pompeian horse cros-
sing the battell, as sent by *Labienus* to guard the
campe in danger , giuen a semblant of flying: which
either *Cæsar* did himselfe
beleeue, or cunningly lay-
ing hold vpon the occa-
sion of that seeming, char-
ged as vpon flyers, and did
thereby both put fresh spi-
rit into his owne people,
and did also daunt his e-
nemies : for his people
think-

thinking they had the upper hand , followed the more boldly, and the *Pompeians*, while they supposed their fellowes ranne away, did fall themselues to running. How great the slaughter was of the enemies, and the wrath, and furie of the victorious, may bee by this conjectured: such as escaped out of the field , betaking themselues to *Munda*, and *Cesar* commanding them to bee forthwith besieged, a rampire was made by piling vp dead bodies, dragg'd thither from all abour, and fastned together with speares and iauelins. An abominable spectacle even among the barbarous.

V 3

But

But Pompeis sonnes despai-ring, in truth, of victorie,
Cnaeus Pompeius flying out
of the battell, and, wounded, as he was, in the legge,
seeking to saue himselfe in
the desarts, and vnfrequen-ted places, was ouertaken
at the towne *Lauro*, and
there (solittle he as yet de-spaired) was slaine by Pe-sennius who had him in
chase. Meanewhile, for-tune hid *Sextus Pompeius*
safe in *Celtiberia*, reserved
for other warres after Cæ-sars death. Cæsar returnes
victorius home: the pomp
of his first triumph was
furnished from the *Rhene*,
and *Rhone*, and with the
image of the captiuic *Ocean*
in

in gold. The *stiffe* of the second was bay-tree of *Egypt*; and, for shewes, the images of *Nile* and *Arsinoe*, and of the watch-towre *Pharus*, as it burnt in the top like a flaming beacon. The third was the chariot of *Pharnaces*, and the spoyles of *Pontus*. The fourth represented king *Juba* and his *Moores* & *Spaine* twice conquerd. *Pharsalia*, *Thapsus*, and *Munda* (those greater arguments, & matters then ouer which hee triumpht) were not mentioned. Here, for a while, were weapons layd aside, the following calme without bloud, and the cruelties of warre were made a-

V 4 mends

mends for with goodnesse: not a man put to death by commandement , except *Afranius*, (for whom once pardoning was enough) and *Faustus Sylla*, because *Cesar* had learnd to feare him for his father in law, and *Pompeis* daughter, with her uncles by *Sylla's* side : in this hee tooke care to make posteritie secure. His countrey therefore not ingratefull, all sorts of honours were heaped vpon this one prime man ; images about the temples ; in the theater a crowne deckt with rayes ; a chaire of state in the Senate-house ; a pinnacle vpon his house top ; a month in the Zodiac ; and be-

besides all these, himselfe proclaimed Father of his countrey, and perpetuall *Dictator*: last of all (and it was vnowne whether it were with his good liking) *Antonius*, Confull, the ornaments of a king were offred: all which prooued but as ribbands, or trimmings of an host ordained to be slaine in sacrifice. For the mildnesse of this prince was lookt vpon with enuious eyes, and the power it selfe, which conterred benefits, was to free mindes cumbersome. Nor was the forbearance of him an acquitall any longer: for *Eru-tus*, and *Cassius*, and other *Patricians*, *Lords of the*

highest ranke, conspired to assassinat him. How great is the force of fate ! the conspiracy was knowne far a-broade ; a scroll was giuen also to *Cæsar himselfe*, vpon the very day of the fact ; & though an hundred beasts were sacrificed, yet not one of them had any signe of luckines. He came into the Senate-house with a meaning to aduance a warre against the *Parthians* : there the Senators stabd at him, as he sat in his court-chair, & with twenty three wounds he was driue[n] to the ground. So, he who had embrewed the whole earth with ciuill bloud, did with his owne bloud ouerflow the Senate-house.

C H A P.

CHAP. III.

Cæsar Octavianus.

Cæsar, and Pompey slaine, the people of Rome seem'd to haue returnd to the state of their ancient libertie, and had returnd indeed, if Pompey had left no children, nor Cæsar an heire; or, which was more pestilent then both, if once his fellow in office, and then his riuall in honour, that firebrand of Cæsars power, and whirlwind of the ensuing age, Antonius, had not ouer-liued. For, while Sextus Pompeius seekes to recouer his fathers estate, no part

part of the sea was free from feare of him ; while *Octauius* revengeth his fathers bloud, *Bessalia* was againe to be stirred : while *Antonius*, variable-witted, either disdained that *Octauius* should succeed to *Cæsar*, or for loue to *Cleopatra*, takes vpon him to bee a king : for hee had no other way to be safe, but by turning vassall. In so great perturbation we are to bee glad notwithstanding, that the whole power of *Rome* came to be settled vpon *Octauius*, first *Cæsar Augustus*, who by his wisedome, and dexteritie reduced into order the body of the empire, shaken, and distempred on all

all sides, which without all doubt could never haue been brought together, and made to agree , vnlesse it had beeene governd by the authoritie of some worthie one , as with a soule , or mind. *Marcus Antonius*, & *Publius Dolobella*, Consuls , fortune now busie in transferring the empire to the house of the Cæsars , the troubles of the citie were various, and manifold: that as in the change of yeerely seasons , the stirred heauens doe thunder , and signifie their turnings by the wea- ther; so in the change of the governmēt of the Romans , that is to say , of all mankind , the world troubled through-

throughout, and the whole body of the empire was turmoiled with all sorts of perils, and with ciuill warrs both at land, and sea.

C H A P. IIII.

The Mutinensian warre.

He first cause of ciuill breach was Cæsars last will, and testament, in which Antonius being named but in the second place, he grew starke mad, that Octavius was preferred, and for that cause opposed the adoption of that most spiritfull yong man with an inexpiable warre. For seeing him not fully

fully eighteene yeeres old, tender, & fit to be wrought vpon, and open to abuse, both defaced the dignitie of *Cæsar's* name with reviling termes, and diminisht his inheritance with privie thefts, disgraced him with foule phrascs, and gaue not ouer, by all the wayes hee could invent, to impeach his adoption into the *Julian* family: lastly, enterprised a warre for ouer-bearing the yong noble gentleman, and with an armie, raised in *Gall* on this side the *Alpes*, besieged *Decimus Brutus* for resisting his practices. *Octavius Cæsar*, pitied for his youth, and wrongs, & gracious for the maiestie of that

that name which hee allumed, calling his *adoptive father's* old souldiers to arms, hee then a priuate person (who would giue credit to it?) sets vpon the Consull, deliuers *Brutus* from siege, and strips *Antonius* out of his campe: at that time he did nobly with his owne hand: for bloody, & wounded as hee was, hee carried vpon his owne shoulders the eagled ensigne into the campe, which the eagle-bearer deliuerd to him, dyng slaine.

CHAP. V.

The Triumvirate.

Antonius, of his owne nature, troublesome to peace, and troublesome to commonweale, Lepidus comes in like fire to flame: because there was a necessitie of entring into the bond of a most bloody league against two armies. The intentions of the *bou-tefeu* were severall in kindling these fire-blazes: Lepidus, couetous of riches, the hope whereof stood vpon troubling the state, Antonius desirous to be reuenged vpon them, who proclaimed him traitour, and Cæsar

A. V.C.
DCCXI.

far for the death of his adoptive father vpon *Cassius*, and *Brutus*, offensive to his vntreuenged ghost . Vpon these termes of as it were a league , peace was establisched among the three captaines , and at *Confluenta* betweene *Perusia*, and *Bononia* they ioyne hands, and their armies embrace : so the triumuirate is entred vpon with no good fashyon . The common-weale opprest with force , *Sulla*'s proscriptions returne , the hideous crueltie whereof containd no lesse then the number of one hundred , and fortie Senatours : the ends of such as fledde for their liues ouer all the world,

world, were gashly, foule,
and miserable.

C H A P. VI.

The warre with C A S S I V S,
and B R V T V S.

BRUTUS, and CAESIUS
seemed to haue
put by Iulius Cæsar
from the tyrannie, as ano-
ther Tarquinius Superbus.
But common libertie, the
restitution whereof they
principally aimed at, was
lost by this assassinat of the
common Father. So soone
therefore as the fact was
committed, they fled out
of the Senate house, or Cu-
ria, into the Capitoll, as fea-
ring

ring *Cæsars* old souldiers
not without cause , who
wanted not the minde to
take reuenge, but a captaine
for it. And when it now
appeared what destruction
hung ouer the state : the
murther was disliked, & by
the *Consuls* consent a decree
of Obliuion was enacted :
yet to bee out of the eye of
the publike griefe, they de-
parted into *Syria*, and *Ma-
cedonia*, prouinces giuen
them euен by *Cæsar* him-
selfe, whom they slew , re-
uenge was rather deferred
then buried. The common-
weale therfore being settled
vpō the pleasure of the *Tri-
nmuirs* , rather as it might
be , then as it were fit, and

Lepidus

Lepidus one of the three, left at home for defence of Rome, Caesar addresseth himselfe, with Antonius against Cassius and Brutus. They hauing drawne huge forces to an head, took the selfe-same field which was fatall to Cneus Pompeius, where the tokens of their destinated ouerthrow were not obscure: for the birds which vsed to gorge themselves vpon carion, houerd about the campe as if it were already theirs, as they marcht out to batel, a black Moore meeting them, was too too plainly a sign foreboding dire successe: and to Brutus himselfe at night, when light beeing brought in

in, he meditated somewhat, as his maner was, all alone, a certain gloomic Image appeared to him, which being by him demanded what it was, I AM (it said) THINE EVILL SPIRIT, and therewithall vanished out of his admiring sight. In Cæsars campe all presages were as much for good, as they were in the other for the bad; birds, & beasts promising alike faire fortune: but nothing was in presēt more luckie, then that Cæsars physician was warnd in his sleepe, that Cæsar should not stay in his own campe, for that it would be surprised, accordingly as it fel out. For the battels ioyning, & the

ib.4.
what,
one,a
e ap-
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Lib.4. *his Histories.*

449

the fight maintain'd on both sides with equal man-hood for awhile, although the Generals were not present, the one withdrawne through sicknesse of bodie, and the other for sloth, and feare; yet the vnvanquisht fortune both of the revenger, and hee for whom the revenge was undertaken, stood for the side. The danger was as doubtfull at first, and as equal on both parts, as the event of the fight declared: *Cæsars* camp taken beere, and *Cassius* his camp there. But how much more forceable is fortune then vertue ! and how true is that speech in which hee breathed out his last! THAT

V F R T V E

VERTUE WAS ONLY A
VERBAL THING, AND
NOT A REAL. Meere mis-
taking gaue away that bat-
tell: for when *Cassius*, a
wing of his armies shrink-
ing, saw his owne troupes of
horse gallop back vpon the
spurre, after they had taken
Cesars campe, supposing
they fled, got himself to an
hillocke; from whence not
being able to discern what
was done by reason of the
dust, noise, & night at hand,
and when the scout whom
hee had emploid for disco-
uerie, staid somewhat long
before he returnd, he veri-
ly thought the day was lost;
and thereupon caused one
of them who was next him,

to

to strike off his head. *Brun-*
tus, when he had in *Cassius*,
lost his own life also, not to
breake in any point that
faith which each of them
had plighted to the other,
for otherwise they meant
not to ouer-lie the battel,
laid his side open to the
deadly blow of one of his
owne companions. Who
would not wonder that
those most wise men vsed
not theirown hands at their
last? vnlesse in this point al-
so they had a ioynt perswasion,
not to distaine their
hands, but in letting out
their most pure, and pious
soules they meant the direc-
tion should be theirs, but
the heinous executiō other
mens.

X CHAP.

C H A P. VII.
*The warre at Perusia.*A. V. C.
DCCXII.

THE partition of such lands as *Cæsar* diuided in campe among the old souldiers for reward of seruice, raised another war. *Lucius Antonius*, who was alwaies in his owne nature a most wicked man, was stirred vp the more by *Fulvia* his wife, a virago, who had serued in the warres like a man. Therefore by encouraging such as were disseised of their tenements, there was going to armes againe. In this case, *Cæsar* lets vpon him, not vpon his

his owne head, or opinion, but as vpon a person whō all the Senate sentenced an enemy: & shutting him vp within the walls of *Perusia*, compelled him to the extremest termes of ycelding, by such a famine as had left no filthie thing vnfed vpon.

CHAP. VIII.

*The warre with S BXTVS
P O M P E I V S.*

THe killers of *Iulius Cæsar* being made away all, there only now remained Pompeis house. One of the brothers fell in Spaine, the

X 2 other

A.V.C.
DCCX
VII.

other saued himselfe by flying, who assembling the scatter'd remaines of that vnfortunate warre, and arming moreouer, *to his ayde*, the sturdy bodies in the worke-iails, or bride-wells euery-where, held *Sicily*, and *Sardinia*. And now his nauie wafted vp, and downe in the middle of the sea. O how differently from his father ! hee rooted out the *Cilicians*, but this man stirred pyrats to take his part. It was so mightie a piece of martiall worke to master, and vtterly to distresse him in the straits of *Sicilie*, that he had carried with him to his graue
the

the reputation of a gallant commaunder in the warre, had hee attempted nothing after that, but (which is an argument of a noble minde)

To HOPE ALWAYES. For his powers quite defeated, hee fled, and sail'd into *Asia*, where hee was to fall into the hands of his enemies, and be cast into fetters, and (which of all other things doth most afflict an heroicke spirit) to die by an executioner, at the pleasure of a foe. There was no flight since that of *Xerxes* more miserable. For he who late was Lord of three hun-

X 3 drd,

dred, and fiftie shippes of warre, escaped away with onely sixe, or seuen of them, putting out the light in the admirall, throwing his rings into the waues, quaking, and euer looking backe, and yet not fearing lest hee should perish. Though in *Cassius*, and *Brutus*, *Cæsar* had ridded the power of the faction out of the world, and in *Pompey* had abolished the whole name, and title of it, yet could not hee settle a sound peace, while *Antonius* the rocke, the knot, and the common let of assured quiet, was aliue, and there was no want in him why vices made

made not an end of him: nay his pride, and riot ha-
ving made triall of all things, hee first ouercame
enemies, then citizens, and lastly the times with the
terroure *hee had raised* of
himselfe.

CHAP. IX.

The warre with the Par-
thians by Generall VEN-
TIDIUS.

THe miserable over-
throw of *Crassius*
made the *Parthians* higher crested, and
they were glad to heare
the newes of the ciuill
warres of *Rome*. So soone
X 4 there-

theretore as any occasion
glimmer'd out , they
stuck not to breake in vp-
on vs , *Labienus* cuen in-
uiting them , who em-
ployed by *Cassius* , and
Brutus , dealt with the en-
emic (O the madnesse of
wickednesse !) for their
assistance , who therevpon
chase away the garri-
sons of *Antonius* , ledde on
by the gallant young king
Pacorus . *Saxa* , deputic
of *Antonius* , obtained of
his owne sword to keepe
him out of their fingers.
After *Syria* was wonne
away , the mischiefe had
crept farther , the en-
emic , vnder colour of
giuing ayde , conquering
for

for himselfe, had not *Ventidius* (who also was *Antonius* his deputie) with incredible good fortunc, both defeated the forces of *Labienus*, slaine *Pacorus* himselfe, and followed in execution vpon all the cauallerie of *Parthia*, ouer the whole space of country betwene the riuers *Orontes*, and *Euphrates*. The slaine, were aboue twentie thousand, as *Ventidius* handled the matter. For counterfeiting a feare, hee suffered the enemie to come vp so close to his campe, that they wanted roome to plie their shotte of arrowes. The king

X₅ him-

himselfe most valiantly fighting was killed, and his head carryed about, and shewed to all the reuolted cities. Syria was thus recouered without warre, and so, by the slaughter of Pacorus wee were euен for Crassus overthrow.

CHAP. X.

The warre of ANTONIUS with the Parthians.

TH E Parthians, and Romans having made tryall each of other, Crassus, and Pacorus being lessons to both

both fides of eithers forces, league was made againe with equall reuerence, and enterenesse of amitie, and that by *Antonius* himselfe. But the infinite vanitie of the man, while hee coueted to adde the conquest of *Araxes*, and *Euphrates* to the titles of his images, suddenly leaues *Syria*, and invades the *Parthian*, without anie either cause, or wise counsell, or so much as an imaginarie colour of warre, as if so to steale-upon were also a part of a captaines dutie. The *Parthians*, besides affiance in their peculiar weapons, pretend likewise to bee afraid,

afraid, and flie into the open fields. Hee forthwith pursues them as victorious; when, vpon a sudden, though in no great numbers, they burst out neere twi-light at vna-wares, like a showre, vpon the *Romans* now wearie with trauaile, and with their arrowes ouerwhelme two legions. But this was nothing, in comparison of the calamitie which hung ouer their heads the verie next day, had not the compassion of the Gods come betweene. One, whose life was spared in *Crassus* his overthrowe, comes ryding to the trench, attired like a

Par-

Parthian, and hayling them in *Latin*, after hee had gotten to bee beleueed, informes them what was at hand, that the king would come vpon them with all the power of the realme: *that* therefore they should march back, and recouer the mountaines; though cuen so perhaps they shoulde haue store of enemies. By this meanes a lesser force came against them, then was in readinesse. Yet they fell on, and the remaines of the armie had beene quite destroyed, but that when the *Parthian* shot flying as thicke as haile, the soldiars taught wch know not how,

how, dropt on their knees,
and casting their targets
over their heads, seem'd as
if they had beeene slaine.
then staid the *Parthians*
their bowes. whereupon the
Romans starting vp on their
feete againe , did againe
mowe such wonder, as that
one of the barbarous vscd
this speech ; *Goe Romans,*
and fare well ; fame with
good cause termes you the
Conquerors of nations, who
can outstand the shot of Par-
thia. Water afterwards did
no lesse mischiefe then the
armed enemie : first the
country was naturally
dry off-springs , then the
riuer *Salmadicis* was to
some more noyous then
the

the drouth, and last of all
when the weake dranke
deepe of the riuier, cuen the
sweete waters also, proued
poisonous. Moreover, the
heats of Armenia, and the
snowes of Cappadocia, and
the sudden change of one
ayre into another, was it-
selfe in stead of a plague. So
a third part of sixteene le-
gions hardly remayning,
when the siluer which hee
had in the armie was every-
where chipt with chisils,
and himselfe betweene the
fittes of the mutinie calld
ever, now and then to a
sword-player of his to kill
him, the doughtie Generall
fled at last into Syria :
where, like a man in a man-
ner

ner besotted, hee became somewhat more brag, and lostie then before, as if he who had brought himselfe away, had gotten the victory.

CHAP. XI.

The Aetian war with ANTONIE and CLEOPATRA.

A.V.C.
DCCXX
II.

THe furie of *Antonie* which ambition could not kill, was quencht with wanton lust, and riot, for after his *Parthian* iourny growing into hatred with warre, he gave himselfe over to rest, and surprised with the loue

loue of Qucene *Cleopatra*,
solaced on her bosome, as
freely as if all other mat-
ters had succeeded well.
This *Egyptian* woman did
value her companie at no
lesse a rate to *Antoniedrun-
ken with loue*, then the
whole Roman empire. & he
promised it : as if the *Ro-
mans* were more easily to
be dealt with then the *Par-
thians*. Therefore hee be-
gan to plot a tyrannie, nor
that couertly, but forget-
ting his countrey, his name,
his gowne, his *fasces*, hee
absolutely degenerated in-
to no lesse a monster in his
vnderstanding, then he did
in his affection, and fashion.
hee went with a staffe of
gold

gold in his hand, a *Persian* sword by his side, a purple robe buttoned with huge precious stones; and a diadem in readiness. that a king might injoy a Queen. At the first bruite of these stirres, Cæsar crosseth ouer from *Brundisium*, that hec might giue warre the meeting; and, pitching his tents in *Epirus*, did beset the iland *Leucades*, and the rocke *Leucades*, and the points, or nesses of the *Ambraian bay*, with his shippes of warre, wee had aboue fourre hundred saile; the enemis not fewer then two hundred, but what they wanted in number, was made vp in bulke: for they

they had from sixe to nine
bankes of oares, besides
that, *their fights were rai-*
sed so high with decks, and
turrets, as they resembled
castles, and cities, making
the very sea grone vnder, &
the windes out of breath
to carry them: which huge-
nesse of theirs was it selfe
their bane. Cæsar's nauie
*had not *in it any vessell* but*
from three bankes of oares,
to sixe, and none aboue:
therefore they are yare, &
ready for all the needes of
service, whether to charge,
recharge, or turne about.
those of the other side were
meere slugges, and vnwiel-
die for all worke: vpon e-
very of which many of
ours

ours setting , and plying
them what with darts, and
all sorts of flingings, what
with beak-heads, or prows,
and castings offire, scattered
them all at pleasure. nor
did the greatnesse of the
enemis preparations appeare
at any time more
then after the victorie : for
the huge armada, bulged, &
split in the fight, was carry-
ed in the wracks thereof,
vp , and downe ouer the
whole sea, containing the
spoiles of *Arabia*, and *Saba*,
and of thousand other na-
tions of *Asia*, and the waues
stirred with the winds, did
daily belch vp gold , and
purple vpon the shores. the
first who led the way to
run-

running away, was the Queen, who in a galleon whose poope was of gold, and saile of purple, thrust into the deepes, *Antonius* forthwith following her: but *Cesar* was at his heeles. So that neither the preparations which he had made to fly into the *Indian Ocean*, nor *Parætonium*, and *Pelusium*, the two corner coasts of *Egypt*, stopt by him with garrisons, stood him in any stead, all were so quickly seized. *Antonius* was the first of the two who flew himselfe. the Queene knee-ling at the feete of *Cesar*, laid baits for his eyes; but in vaine; her beauties were beneath that princes chastitie.

tie. nor was life her suit, for
that was offered, but her
care was for a part of the
kingdome: which when she
despairet to obtaine of the
prince, and saw her selfe re-
serued for triumph, the
guard put about her being
negligent, she betooke her-
selfe to the Mausolie (so cal-
they the sepulchres of their
kings) where attired in most
pompous habit, as her cu-
stome was, shee seated her-
selfe in a throne, sweetned
with rich perfumes, close
to her *Lord Antonius*, and
clapping serpents to her
veines, died away in a slum-
ber.

C H A P. XII.

*Warres against foraine
nations.*

HEre ended the ciuill wars. the rest were against strangers, who, while the empire was turmoild with these intestine miseries, sallied out against vs in diuers quarters of the world. For peace was but greene, and the stiff swoln necks of nations, not yet inured to the curse of seruitude, slipt the yoke which had but newly beene imposed. the climat which is almost vnder the north-pole, bare it selfe more roughly: the Noricks, Illyrians,

ans, Pannonians, Dalmatians, Mysians, Thracians, and Dacians, Getes, and Sarmatians, and Germans. The Alps, and snow upon them, whither warre could not climbe, gaue incouragement to the Noricks. But Cæsar throughly quieted all the nations of that tract, the Brenns, Senons, & Vindelicians, by his sonin law whose mother hee had married, Claudius Drusus. How savage those crafty people were, appeared wel enough by the women, who for want of mischievous weapons, pasht their sprawling babes on the ground, and hurld them in the souldiers faces, as they

they came against them. The Illyrians also liue vnder the Alps, possesse the vallies between, and guard certaine passages, at it were barres, themselves wrapt in with abrupt water-falls. Against them hee went in person, commaunding bridges to be made. Here the waters, and enemies impeaching him, as our souldiers were slacke to scale, hee rasht a target out of one of their hands, and led the way, the troupe then following thick: but the Illyrian hauing with their multitude saw'd in sunder the bridge, his hands, and legges were wounded in the fall; so the

Y bloud

bloud which dropt from him, making him shew the brauer, and his danger it selfe the more maiesticall, he assaild the enemy at the back. The *Pannonians* are wall'd in with two wilde forests, and three great riuers, *Drauus*, *Sauus*, and *Ister*, and they, having first foraged their next neighbours, retired themselues within their defences. For taming these hee sent out *Vibius*: who slue them on either banke of their riuers. The armours of the vanquisht were not consumed with fire, as the fashion of warre was, but were preserued, and throwne into the stremes, that the newes

newes of their fellowes ouerthrow might so be conueighed to the residue. The *Dalmatians*, for the most part , dwell close at wood-sides, which makes them wondrous forward more then all other , to commit robberies : *Marcius*, by burning *Delminium*, their principall citie, had now as it were cut off their head : *Afanius Pollio* amerced them with the losse of their cattell, armes, and tillage : but *Augustus* commanded *Vibius* to subdue them vtterly: Who made those fierce nations digge in mines, and to refine gold-oare, whic h they, the most couetous men of

the world, doe search for
with careful diligence, that
they may seeme to hoord
it for their proper vses.
How wilde, and grimme
the *Mysians* be, and how
barbarous aboue all bar-
barisme, is horrible to bee
spoken. One of their cap-
taines stepping out before
the armie, pray'd silence,
and said; *Who are yee?* an-
swere was made; *We are
lords of the world.* They
replide, *Yee may well say so,
if you conquer vs:* *Marcus
Crassus*, General, tooke the
word as a faire forebode-
ing. The *Mysians* forth-
with offer- vp an horse be-
fore their battalions, vow-
ing to sacrifice, and eat the
bowels

bowels of those captaines
of ours whom they should
kill. I may very well be-
leeue the Gods heard their
speech : they could not
stand out the sounding of
a trumpet. *Domitius*, a
captaine, strooke no little
terroure into the barbarous,
himselfe a man of a barba-
rous blunt wit, but which
did well enough among his
likes, who carrying, *for
as it were his crest*, a cha-
fing-dish, or little harth
vpon his helmet, and the
coales thereof kindling
with the motion of his bo-
dy, the flames seemed to
blaze as if his head were on
fire. Before them in time,
the most mightie people

Y 3 of

of *Thrace* rebelled, who as barbarous as they were, yet were accustomed to militarie ensignes, and discipline, yea and to *Roman* weapons also : but being vitterly subdued by *Piso*, they shewed their wood rage in their very bondage it selfe. For attempting to gnaw their chaines in sunder with their teeth , they punisht their owne wilenesse. The *Dacians* keepe them to their mountaines, till the yce haue knit both the bankes of *Danubius* together ; and then as often as it is hard frozen ouer, they passe it , as vnder the guidance of *Cotiso* their king, and destroy the bor- der.

der-countrys. *Cæsar Augustus* thought good to make that practice too hot for them, though it was a most difficult matter to come where they were. Sending *Lentulus* therefore against them, he draue them beyond the farther banke, and planted garrisons on the bither. If *Dacia* was not conquer'd then, it was put by, and deferred. The *Sarmatians* gallop, and ride in champaigne fields: and it was held enough, to command them by the same *Lentulus* not to approach *Danubius*. They haue nothing but snow, and thinne woods. Their barbarousnesse is so

X4 great,

great, as they vnderstand
not what peace meanes.
Would *Germany* also had
not thought it so great a
matter to ouercome. It
was more basely lost, then
gloriously gained. But
Augustus, forsomuch as
he knew his father hauing
twice past ouer *Rhene* by
bridge, had sought warre
therin honour of his me-
morie, he desired to make a
prouince of it: and it was
done, could the barbarous
aswell haue brookt our
vices, as obeyd our com-
mands. *Drusus*, sent into
those regions, first tamed
the *Vspetes*, then ouer-ran
the *Tencters*, & the *Catti*.
For hee had trimm'd a cer-
tainc

taine high hillock in manner of a trophea with the most speciall spoils of the *Marcomanni*. After that, he invaded these other most puissant nations, the *Cherusci*, *Suevians*, & *Sicambrians* at once: who burning twenty captains of ours, had bound themselves by that fact to maintaine warre against us, with so assured hope of victory, that they divided the prey by bargaine before-hand. The *Cherusci* they would haue the horse, for their share; the *Suevians* the gold, and siluer; the *Sicambrians* the prisoners. But all went quite backward on their sides. For *Drusus*

Y 5 pre-

prevailing, did share, and sell their horses, cattel, and chaines of gold, and themselves, as lawfull prize. Moreouer, hee left garrisons every where behinde him, and guards for defence of the provinces. Vpon the river of *Mose*, of *Albis*, of *Visurgis*, and the banke of *Rhene*, hee planted aboue fiftie castels. Hee ioyn'd *Bonna*, and *Gelduba* together with bridges, and strengthened them with shipping. Hee opened the *Hercinian* wood, till that time pathlesse, and vnscene. To conclude, such was the peace in *Germany*, that the men seemed not the same men, the soile seemed

med other then it had bin,
and the ayre it selfe more
milde, and temperate then
euer. And that most gallant
yong gentleman (I call him
not so, out of flatterie, but
as he well deserued) dying
there, the Senate, which it
never had done to any o-
ther, surnamed him of *Ger-
manie, Germanicus*. But it
is more difficult to keepe
a prouince, then to con-
quer it. Prouinces are at-
chieued by the sword, but
retayned by iustice. Ther-
fore that reioycement was
short. For the *Germans*
were rather overcome
then tamed, and vnder
Generall *Drusus* they ra-
ther admitted our customs,
then

then submitted to our forces. When hee was once dead, they beganne to hate the lawlesse humour, and pride of *Quintilius Varus* no otherwise, then as they would haue hated crueltie. But hee durst set vp a Law-Court, and sit in iudgement within his campe, as it hee had beeene able to restraine the violence of the barbarous, with his sericants roddes, and cryers voice. But they, who now a good while since had seene their blades canker'd with rust, and their horse of service growne foggie with ease, no sooner saw our gownes, and lawes more

more cruell then our weapons, but they make *Arminius* captaine, and fall to armes. When *Varus*, in the meane space, was so aduenturous vpon trust of peace, as hee tooke no heed at all, though the conspiracie of the captains was foretold, and disclos'd to him by *Segetes*, a prince among them. Therfore (O strange securenes!) as hee sat vpon the tribunal, citing parties, they at vnawares assaile him on all hands, taken absolutely vprouided, and fearing no such matter, sacke his campe, and destroy three legions. *Varus* followed the vitter losse

losse of things there, with
the same fate, and minde
that *Paulus Æmilius* did
the deadly blow at *Canne*.
Nothing was more blou-
die then the slaughter
which was made through
the woods, and marshes ;
nothing more intolerable
then the insultings of the
barbareous, specially against
pleaders at the bar, pluck-
ing out the eyes of some,
and lopping-off the hands
of other some ; one had
his mouth sticht vp, af-
ter his tongue was first
cut out, which the sa-
uage *actor* grasping in his
hand, sayd to it : *Thou*
viper, at last give ouer hiz-
zing. The body of the
Con-

Consul himself, which the
souldiers had in their pic-
tie buried , was digged out
of his graue. The barba-
rous doe as yet withhold
two of our ensignes, & two
of our eagles ; the third
the eagle-bearer plucking
off, before the enemies layd
hand vpon him, and carry-
ing it hidden in the hollow
of his belt, was plunged so
into the bloody marsh. By
this ouerthrow it came to
pass, that the course of em-
pire which had not stopt at
the *Ocean*, stayd vpon the
banke of *Rhene*. These
things shapned north-ward.
In the South of the world
there were rather hurly-
burlies then war. The *Mu-*
slanians,

fulanians; & Gætulians who bordervpon the Syrts, were chastised by Cossus captain generall, at Cæsars commandement, who wastherfore proper-named Gætulicus. The victory spredswider. Hee left the Marmarians, & Garamants for Furnius, who subdued them: & might haue return'd entituled Marmaricus, but that his modesty rated not his conquest so high. In the orient, there was more to doe with the Armenians. Thither Cæsar sent one of his nephewes. Both were of short life, and the one of them inglorious. For Lucius died of sicknes at Massilia: Caius died in

in *Lycia* of a wound, as he recoverd *Armenia*, withdrawing it selfe to the *Parthians*. *Pompey*, hauing vanquisht king *Tigranes*, tide the *Armenians* to this only poynt of bondage, that they should haue no gouernours but at our appointment. This right of ours, hitherto intermitted, was reviued by *Caius*, not without bloudshed, and yet without much bickering: for *Domnes*, whom the king had made gouernour of *Artaxat*, faining a revolt, assailes him as he was busie in perusing a scroll, which himselfe had reacht vnto him, preten ding it contained an account of

*superstitionem non
Cesari satisfecit.*

of the treasures; and with his drawne sword, runnes him into the forehead. but the *Barbarian* was tilted at on all sides by the armie, who being destroyd with sword, and fire, into which hee threw himselfe wounded, satisfide *Caius* ouer-living him, but did not satisfie *Cesar*. In the west part of the world, all *Spain* was at quiet, excepting that quarter which abutting close vpon the rocks where the *Pyrenaeon* mountaines end, is washt with the hither *Ocean*. Here, two most puissant nations, the *Cantabrians*, and *Asturians* liued free from command. the *Cantabrians* were the more for-

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forward of the two, the haughtier also, and suffer in holding out a rebellion: for not contented to maintaine their owne freedome, they sought to encroch vpon their neighbours, and wearied the *Vaccæans, Curgonians, and Autrigons*, with often incursions against these men, because they were said to deale more outrageously then ordinary, Cæsar commanded not an expedition to be made by any other, but went in person: came himselfe to *Segisama*; pitcheth his camp; and from thence eu~~en~~ then, diuiding his armie into divers parts, hemd all *Cantabria* about, and

and conquerd that wilde nation, by inuironing them as beasts within a toyle. nor was the *Ocean* theirs : for our army well-appointed for warre, plaide vpon the backs of the enemie. His first battell against the *Can-*
tabrians was vnder the walls of *Vellica*. from hence they fled into that most steep high mountaine *Vindius*, whither they beleueed the waues of the *O-*
cean might as soone haue clambred , as the *Roman* armie . thirdly, the towne *Arracillum* made great re-
sistance , but yet wastaken at the last. In the siege of mount *Edulius* , about which bee had drawne a
trench

trench of fifteene miles in
compass, the Romans
mounted on all sides: and
when the barbarous saw
no possibilitie to escape,
their strife was who should
kill themselues first with
fire, and sword amidst their
feasts, or with poison, which
is comonly there scruzed
out of Tax-trees, and so
the greater part of them
deliuerd themselues from
that which seemd to them
captiuitie. *Cæsar* had these
seruices done for him by
Antistius, Furnius, and Agrippa, his deputies, while
himselfe wintred vpon the
sea-coasts of *Tarragona*. He
present in his owne person
at the doing, drew some
of

*ut barbari
impares.*

ot the vanquished from dwelling on the mōntains, of some hee tooke hostages, and of others he made slaues, and sold them vnder garlands. It seemed to the Senate an action worthy of laurell, and a chariot: but *Cæsar* was now at that heighth, as he might contemne to triumph. About the same time the *Asturians* came powring downe from their mountaines in an huge troupe, nor did they stay theirowne, (as the barbarous are vnruyl) but pitching their campe by the riuier *Astura*, and, dividing their force into threec armies, they prepared to assaile three seueral camps of

of the *Romans* all at a time. the fight had bee[n]e doubtfull, and bloudy, and had made an end of both parts, they comming then, as they did, so strong, so suddenly, and with such sound deliberation, but that the *Brigacins* betrayd them, by whom *Carisius* having intelligence, he came vpon them with an armie, and destroyd their deuice. neuerthelesse, the battell euen so was not vnbloudy. such as remained vnfaine of that most puissant assembly, retired themselues into the citie *Lancia*: where the fight was so sharpe and hot, that when our souldiers demanded leaue to set fire

fire on the citie after it was taken, the Generall could hardly obtaine the fauour at their hands, that it might rather bee a moniment of the *Roman* victory, standing, then burnt to the ground. This was the last warre of *Augustus Cæsar*, and the last rebellion of *Spaine*. Constant allegiance, and eternall peace forthwith ensued, aswell by reason of their owne inclination more bent to peace, as by *Cæsars* courses, who fearing the boldnesse which mountaines bred in them, commanded them to inhabit *from thenceforth* in those camps of his which were vpon plaine

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plaine ground. This began to bee found a matter of high wisdome. Theragon round about was naturally full of gold-oare, of vermillion, orpiment, and other colours. Hee therefore commanded the groûd should bee searcht, and wrought. So, while the *Asturians* digged their owne treasures, and riches which lay deepe hidden, to serue others turnes; themselves also began to understand their value. All the West, and South of the world being at peace, and Northward also (excepting onely the *Rhene*, and *Danubius*) as likewise in the East, betweene *Taurus*,

and *Euphrates*, those other countreys who were free from our power, had a feeling notwithstanding how great it was, & reverenced the people of *Romes* victorie ouer nations. For both the *Scythians* sent their ambassadours, and the *Sarmatians* also, desiring friendship. The *Seres* moreouer, and the *Indians* inhabiting right vnder the Sunne it selfe, came with precious stones, and pearls, and dragging elephants also along after them among their presents, thought not so much of any thing as of the length of the way, which tooke vp foure yeeres trauell: and the very colour

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colour it selfe of the men spake for them, that they came from vnder as it were another Sunne. The *Parthians* in like sort, as if they repented their victorie, restored of their owne accord the ensignes taken at the destruction of *Crassus*. So all mankinde had euerie-where an entire, and continuall either peace, or paiction. And *Cæsar Augustus* seven hundred yceres from after the building of *Rome*, durst shut the Temple of double-faced *Ianus*; twice onely clozed before that time; once vnder king *Numa*, and the other time when the first warre of *Carthage* was

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concluded. From henceforth , bending his minde to peace, hee corrected many things in the times which were prone to all mischiefe, and which overflowed in riotous loosenesse, with graue , and severe edicts. For these so many, and so wondrous great deeds of his, hee was called *perpetual Dictator*, and *Father of his Countrey*. It was also debated in the Senate , whether , because hee had founded the empire, hee should bee styled *Romulus* . But the name *Augustus* seemed to bee a more holy , and venerable word then the other , that so cuen now while hee liued

liued on the earth, hee
might bee as it were de-
cide by the name it
selfe, and ti-
tle.

FINIS.

The end of the fourre booke
of the Roman Histories,
written anciently in Latin
by LVCIVS FLORVS,
and translated into
English by
E. M. B.

Soli Dco gloria.

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